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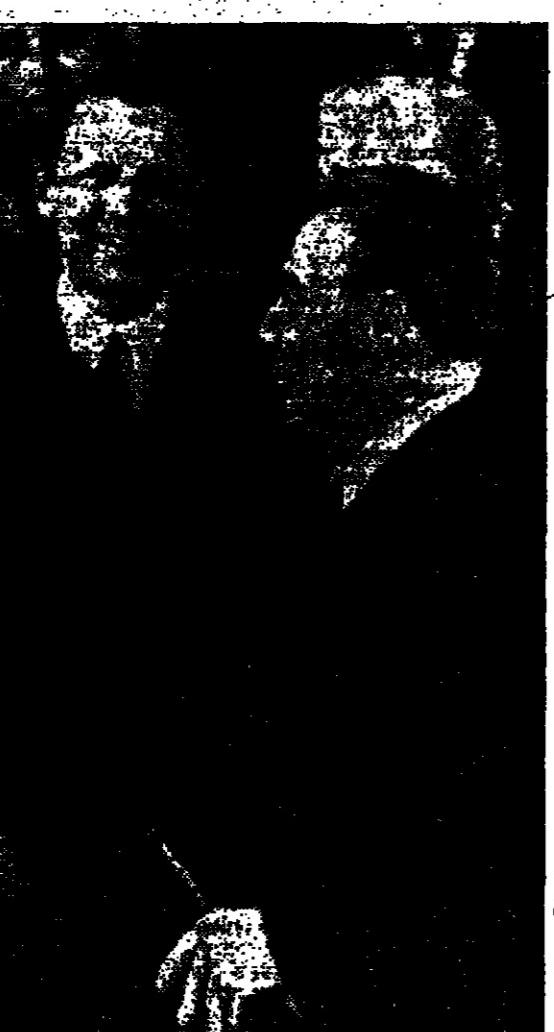
PARIS, TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1972

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J.S., Soviet Union Adopt 12 Guidelines For Promotion of Peaceful Coexistence

Associated Press
SHAKING HANDS. President Nixon shaking hands with Party Secretary Brezhnev at the start of their talks regarding Soviet-American relations.

Harris Survey Among Democrats

McGovern Leads Poll First Time

WASHINGTON, May 29 (UPI)—Sen. George McGovern leads for the first time to a nationwide poll among states of their choice for president.

Harris Poll reported a big surge of support for McGovern after his strong showing in recent presidential primaries. The Harris Poll conducted a survey by the Gallup Poll.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy,

founded in Raleigh, N.C.

Sleeman Kills 3 and Himself Senator's Campaign Stop

Raleigh, N.C., May 29 (AP)—Sen. George McLean killed three persons and shot himself fatally to a suburban shopping center in a supermarket.

Two of those wounded were young children.

Shortly after the shooting, a man who refused to identify himself telephoned the Raleigh headquarters of Republican gubernatorial candidate Jim Gardner and told a secretary: "You had better get a bodyguard for Mr. Gardner because he may be next."

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

Capt. C. H. Howell said it that because so many were shot, the man was trying to hit Sen. Jordan.

Adviser of Memorial Day shoppers were at North Mall in the northern section of Raleigh when a quick succession of .22-caliber rifle shots cut shortly after noon.

A black gunman was identified as Harvey Glenn McLeod, 26, of Raleigh. His body was found in a pool of blood between the two men in the shopping center. The police said he had an record dating to 1966, including a charge of assault with a deadly weapon.

A shooting followed by exactly two weeks the morning of June 1, Gov. George Wallace, as he was campaigning at a shopping center in Laurel, Md., police identified the dead as Jackie Wharton, about 47, of Elkhorn, Va., and Marvin D. Wilson, 23, of New Bern, N.C. A witness to the shooting, a Black of Raleigh, said the man was aiming at anything moved.

The witness said the gun was standing in the parking lot in front of the shopping center entrance as he began

Capt. Robert Goodwin said the rifle used by McLeod was

From Wire Dispatches
MOSCOW, May 29—President Nixon and Soviet Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev today ended the Soviet-American summit meeting by signing a charter for coexistence between the two superpowers and pledging to avoid nuclear war, but making it clear that differences on Vietnam remain deep.

In the charter, called a declaration of "basic principles of relations" between the two nations, they proclaimed the

● Text of joint communiqué issued Soviet-U.S. summit meeting is on Page 2.

usefulness of regular consultations between them, including summit-level meetings.

Another document issued today, a lengthy communiqué said that the top three Soviet leaders had accepted an invitation to visit the United States. A Soviet spokesman said decisions had yet to be made on the date for such a visit.

Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's adviser on national security, told newsmen he thought that the visit would not take place before the U.S. presidential election in November.

Neither Mr. Brezhnev nor Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny has been to the United States, but Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin has been there.

Midwest Negotiations Backed

In the communiqué, the American and Soviet leaders also called for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East.

Discussing a third international arena, in which the two superpowers have often been in confrontation—Europe—the communiqué said that Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Nixon agreed that multilateral preparations for a continental security conference could start as soon as the four-power Berlin agreement was signed.

The American group arrived in Kiev this evening to a greeting by tens of thousands of Ukrainians lining the streets under sunny and blue skies. American and Ukrainian flags were strung across the route of the presidential motorcade from the airport, where the Nixons and their 40-member U.S. entourage were welcomed by Ukrainian President Alexander Lyashko.

Also in the airport official greeting party were some 300 persons especially selected for the occasion, many of them young and pretty girls waving tiny U.S. flags. Mr. Nixon was accompanied from Moscow by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vasil Kuznetsov.

Guests at Banquet

Later, the Nixons and aides were guests of honor at a banquet in Kiev's Mariinsky Palace.

Before the President's departure from Moscow, White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler summed up Mr. Nixon's views of this summit—involving the first Moscow visit by an American in office as

ident left for the final stop in his nine-day Soviet visit, a one-day layover in Kiev, capital of the Ukraine.

Engine trouble in the Ilyushin-62 jetliner delayed his departure late this afternoon. He and his party left the rain-swept Moscow airport an hour behind schedule, in another airliner.

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The joint declaration said that in the nuclear age there is no alternative to conducting... mutual relations on the basis of peaceful coexistence.

Differences in ideology and in the social systems of the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. are not obstacles to the bilateral development of normal relations based on the principles of sovereignty, equality, noninterference in internal affairs, and mutual advantage.

From the Soviet-U.S. declaration of principles of relations between the two countries. (Text on Page 2.)

President—by saying: "The meeting met expectations in every respect."

The summit produced six Soviet-U.S. accords. The most immediately important is the pact to limit strategic nuclear arms; the others involve cooperation on health, environmental protection, science and technology, a space linkup in 1975 and safe conduct of navies at sea.

The joint declaration said that the two powers, together with the three other permanent members of the UN Security Council—Britain, France and China—have a special responsibility to avoid situations which would serve to increase international tensions.

But it was clear from the communiqué that the Soviet-American differences on one such problem—Vietnam—were as great as ever.

U.S. View on Vietnam

It said that the United States had stressed the need to bring the Vietnam war to an end as quickly as possible and let the South Vietnamese decide their political future without outside interference.

The two powers will do their utmost to avoid military confrontation and prevent the outbreak of nuclear war and will be prepared to settle differences peacefully, it added.

The "prerequisites for maintaining and strengthening peaceful relations" between the two powers is "the recognition of the

The quickest way to do this is through negotiations leading to the return of the Americans held prisoner and setting up an internationally supervised cease-fire throughout Indochina, followed by the withdrawal of all American forces from South Vietnam within four months.

The Soviet Union also expressed its known position, that all troops of the United States and its allies should withdraw and leave the Vietnamese to decide their fate without outside interference.

Mr. Kissinger told reporters that the discussion of Vietnam was "long, sometimes difficult, and very detailed."

Asked whether any progress had been made toward closing the gap between Moscow's and Washington's attitudes, he said that only future events would show what had been achieved.

Kremlin Objections Ignored

Mr. Kissinger indicated that the sealing of Haiphong harbor by mines and the bombing of North Vietnam would continue in the face of Soviet objections, and he indicated that the time had not yet arrived for a resumption of peace talks in Paris, as desired by the Communist delegation there.

"We made clear why we have to take certain actions, and why we have to continue them," Mr. Kissinger said of the talks here with Soviet leaders.

The U.S. President's security aide went on: "It is our intention to bring about a framework that permits a resumption of fruitful negotiations. How soon that will be accomplished, I don't want to speculate on."

Mr. Kissinger sidestepped a question about when he might return to the French capital, where he has conducted secret negotiations with the North Vietnamese.

A call for restraint in arms supplies, a call which Mr. Nixon made on Soviet television last night—no doubt with Russian shipments to Hanoi in mind—was omitted from today's Pravda report on his speech.

European Parley

On Europe and the Middle East, the summit communiqué today showed that the two powers found more of a common language. Mr. Nixon joined his hosts in calling for the proposed European security and cooperation conference "without undue delay." The prerequisite—signing (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

On Eve of NATO Meeting

Preparation for Security Talks Could Start in Fall, Luns Says

By James Goldsborough

BONN, May 29 (UPI)—NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns said here tonight on the eve of the NATO spring council meeting that preparatory talks in Helsinki leading to a European security conference could get under way as early as mid-September.

Mr. Luns, meeting the press amid air-raid safety precautions prompted by the spate of recent bomb attacks and threats in West Germany, said that the way toward the security conference was cleared now that the Big Four had agreed on a Berlin

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settlement.

Foreign ministers of the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and France will meet in Berlin Saturday to sign the final agreement.

With the Berlin agreement out of the way, this ministerial meeting gets under way—despite the bomb threats—in a mood of détente. It will be the first meeting in the last three years that has not been dominated by Britain and the lack of any Big Four agreement there.

Whither NATO?

The new mood which appears to be emerging, in fact, has many observers already asking "whither NATO?" Warsaw Pact members long have been urging a dissolution of the "blocs" and it is certain to be one of the main subjects at the security conference.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers arrived here tonight from the summit meeting in the Soviet Union and met with the French, German and British foreign ministers for the traditional Berlin dinner before each council meeting. Mr. Rogers will give the officials their first briefing on the results of the summit, which Mr. Luns tonight called "satisfying."

Mr. Rogers said on arrival that the move was designed to give a chance to the peace efforts of William Whitelaw, the British administrator of Northern Ireland.

The statement here said the decision to call a cease-fire was made at the request of Republican clubs in Ulster because of

IRA Official Wing Announces Indefinite Halt in Its Bombing

DUBLIN, May 29 (AP)—The Marxist Official wing of the Irish Republican Army tonight announced it was suspending all offensive military operations immediately for an indefinite period.

The announcement from the Official wing's headquarters here came after the outlawed organization's repeated rejection of peace appeals from the British and Irish governments and from a growing segment of the Catholic population of Northern Ireland.

Tonight, there was no indication of any weakening in the determination of the Provisional wing, the other major IRA section.

"Upon his arrival here yesterday, he learned of the bomb explosion that killed six persons and wounded 18 in the Catholic Short Strand enclave a few hours before. He immediately visited the scene, walking amid the bomb rubble and telling the Catholic community their prayers for peace will be heard.

"Every prayer is heard and answered," he said. "Your prayers for peace will not go unheeded."

Catholics crowded out into the blasted streets to meet the

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 3)

the growing danger of sectarian conflict" that would pit Protestants against Catholics.

SAIGON, May 29 (NYT)—Senior American intelligence officials said today that they had seen "very little evidence of any significant expansion in the movement of supplies through China to North Vietnam" since American planes sealed off seven North Vietnamese ports with

Ground fighting slackens in South, but air raids continue in North Vietnam. Page 5.

mines and cut the rail lines three weeks ago.

The intelligence officers said they had seen no evidence of a significant move either by the Chinese or the Russians to replace the flow of war supplies through the harbors, either by air, truck or other means, at least up to now.

The suggestion is that Soviet private interests are being put ahead of worldwide Communist ones," a senior analyst said.

"What it suggests to me is that both the Soviets and the Chinese are terribly uninterested in whether the North Vietnamese win in South Vietnam or not."

Freight Cars

Whether this is actually the case is uncertain. Authoritative Russian diplomatic sources in Peking said May 18 that Russian rockets and other war supplies were moving across China by rail to help North Vietnam get around the mining of the ports.

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(Continued on Page 4, Col. 3)

the North Vietnamese offensive will lose its impetus.

"One hundred thousand casualties later, we'll be back at the starting point," one official said.

U.S. Manpower In War Zone Stable for Week

SAIGON, May 29 (AP)—For the first time in 16 months, there was no reduction in U.S. troop strength in Vietnam last week.

The U.S. command said today that its forces last Thursday totaled 64,800 men, the same as the Thursday before.

While the Army's strength dropped by 500 and the Air Force by 100, an influx of Marine Corps fighter-bombers to counter the North Vietnamese offensive increased troop strength by 600, balancing the cuts.

The weekly summary gave this breakdown of personnel:

Army, 43,000; Air Force, 16,500; Navy, 2,800; Marines, 5,200; Coast Guard, 100.

In addition to the 64,800 men in the country, 41,000 men are aboard ships here and about 35,000 Air Force men are at bases in Thailand.



TV ENCOUNTER—Sen. Hubert Humphrey (left) shakes hands with Democratic rival Sen. George McGovern just before their first televised debate in Los Angeles.

The Joint Communiqué

MOSCOW, May 29 (UPI)—This is the full text of the joint Soviet-U.S. communiqué signed today in the Kremlin:

By mutual agreement between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the President of the United States and Mrs. Richard Nixon paid an official visit to the Soviet Union from May 22 to May 30, 1971. The President was accompanied by Secretary of State William P. Rogers, Assistant to the President Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, and other American officials. During his stay in the U.S.S.R., President Nixon visited, in addition to Moscow, the cities of Leningrad and Kiev.

President Nixon and L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; N. V. Podgorny, chairman of the presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., and A. N. Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., conducted talks on fundamental problems of American-Soviet relations and the current international situation.

Also taking part in the conversations were:

On the American side: William P. Rogers, Secretary of State; Jacob D. Beam, American Ambassador to the U.S.S.R.; Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; Peter M. Flanagan, Assistant to the President; and Martin J. Hillenbrand, Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs.

On the Soviet side: A. A. Gromyko, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R.; N. S. Patonchik, Minister of Foreign Trade; V. V. Kuznetsov, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R.; A. F. Dobrynin, Soviet Ambassador to the U.S.A.; A. M. Aleksandrov, Assistant to the General Secretary of the Central Committee, CPSU; G. M. Orlyenko, member of the collegium of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R.

The decisions covered a wide range of questions of mutual interest and were frank and thorough. They defined more precisely those areas where there are prospects for developing greater cooperation between the two countries, as well as those areas where the positions of the two sides are different.

I. Bilateral Relations

Guided by the desire to place U.S.-Soviet relations on a more stable and constructive foundation, and mindful of their responsibilities for maintaining world peace and for facilitating the relaxation of international tension, the two sides adopted a document entitled: "Basic principles of mutual relations between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics," signed on behalf of the U.S. by President Nixon and on behalf of the U.S.S.R. by General Secretary Brezhnev.

Both sides are convinced that the provisions of that document open new possibilities for the development of peaceful relations and mutual beneficial cooperation between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.

Holding considered various areas of bilateral U.S.-Soviet relations, the two sides agreed that an improvement of relations is possible and desirable. They expressed their firm intention to act in accordance with the provisions set forth in the above-mentioned document.

Limitation Of Strategic Armaments

The two sides gave primary attention to the problem of reducing the danger of nuclear war. They believe that curbing the competition in strategic arms will make a significant and tangible contribution to this cause.

The two sides attach great importance to the treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems and the interim agree-

ment on certain measures with respect to the limitation of strategic offensive arms concluded between them.

These agreements, which were concluded as a result of the negotiations in Moscow, constitute a major step towards curbing and ultimately ending the arms race.

Cooperation in Space

Having in mind the role played by the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. in the peaceful exploration of outer space, both sides emphasized the importance of further bilateral cooperation in this sphere. In order to increase the safety of man's flight in outer space and the future prospects of joint scientific experiments, the two sides agreed to make suitable arrangements to permit the docking of American and Soviet spacecraft and stations. The first joint docking experiment of the two countries' piloted spacecraft, with visits by astronauts and cosmonauts to each other's spacecraft, is contemplated for 1975. The planning and implementation of this flight will be carried out by the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, according to principles and procedures developed through mutual consultations.

In the Field of Health

The two sides concluded an agreement on health cooperation which marks a fruitful beginning of sharing knowledge about, and collaborative attacks on, the common enemies, disease and disability. The initial research efforts of the program will concentrate on health problems important to the whole world—cancer, heart diseases, and the environmental health sciences. This cooperation subsequently will be broadened to include other health problems of mutual interest. The two sides pledged their full support for the health cooperation program and agreed to continue the active participation of the two governments in the work of international organizations in the health field.

Environmental Cooperation

The two sides agreed to initiate a program of cooperation in the protection and enhancement of man's environment. Through joint research and joint measures, the United States and the U.S.S.R. hope to contribute to the preservation of a healthful environment in their countries and throughout the world. Under the new agreement on environmental cooperation there will be consultations in the near future in Moscow on specific cooperative projects.

Exchanges in the Fields Of Science, Technology, Education and Culture

Both sides note the importance of the agreement on exchanges and cooperation in scientific, technical, educational, cultural, and other fields in 1972-1973, signed in Moscow on April 11, 1972.

Continuation and expansion of bilateral exchanges in these fields will lead to better understanding and help improve the general state of relations between the two countries. Within the broad framework provided by this agreement the two sides have agreed to expand the areas of cooperation, as reflected in new agreements concerning space, health, the environment and science and technology.

The U.S. side, noting the existence of an extensive program of English-language instruction in the Soviet Union, indicated its intention to encourage Russian-language programs in the United States.

II. International Issues

Europe

In the course of the discussions on the international situation, both sides took note of favorable developments in the relaxation of tensions in Europe.

The Middle East

The two sides set out their positions on this question. They reaffirm their support for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East in accordance with Security Council Resolution 242.

Noting the significance of constructive cooperation of the parties concerned with the special representative of the UN Secretary-General, Ambassador Jarrett, the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. intend to make further efforts to ensure a peaceful future for Europe, free of tensions, crises and conflicts.

They agree that the territorial integrity of all states in Europe should be respected.

It was recognized that the cooperation now under way in areas such as atomic energy research, space research, health and other fields benefits both nations and has contributed positively to their overall relations. It was agreed that increased scientific and technical cooperation on the basis of mutual benefit and shared effort for common goals is in the interest of both nations and would contribute to a further improvement in their bilateral relations.

Disarmament Issues

The two sides expressed their positions on arms limitation and disarmament issues.

The two sides note that in recent years their joint and parallel actions have facilitated the working out and conclusion of treaties which curb the arms race or ban some of the most dangerous types of weapons.

They note further that these treaties were welcomed by a large majority of the states in the world, which became parties to them.

Both sides regard the convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxic weapons, and on their destruction, as an essential disarmament measure.

Along with Great Britain, they are the depositaries for the convention which was recently opened for signature by all states.

The U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. will continue their efforts to reach an international agreement regarding chemical weapons.

The U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. proceeding from the need to take into account the security interests of both countries on the basis of the principle of equality, and without prejudice to the security interests of third countries, will actively participate in negotiations.

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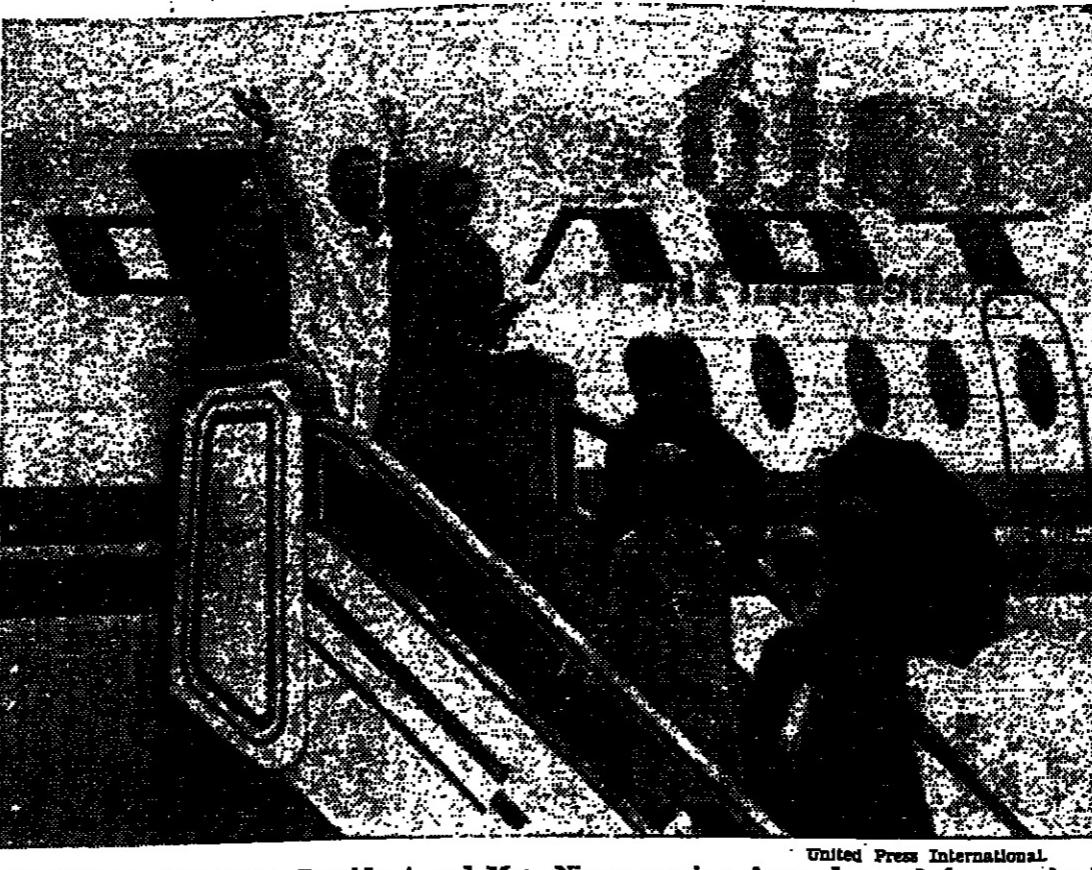
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ALMOST GOOD-BYE—President and Mrs. Nixon waving from door of four-engined Aeroflot Illyushin II-62 yesterday, preparing to leave Moscow for Kiev. But shortly after war, one of the engines caused trouble and the party was forced to change planes.

Both sides view the Sept. 3, 1971, quadrilateral agreement relating to the western sector of Berlin as a good example of fruitful cooperation between the states concerned, including the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. The two sides believe that the implementation of that agreement in the near future, along with other steps, will further improve the European situation and contribute to the necessary trust among states.

Both sides welcomed the treaty between the U.S.S.R. and the Federal Republic of Germany signed on Aug. 12, 1970. They noted the significance of the provisions of this treaty as well as of other recent agreements in contributing to confidence and cooperation among the European organizations in the health field.

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Changes in the Fields Of Science, Technology, Education and Culture

The two sides note the importance of the agreement on exchanges and cooperation in scientific, technical, educational, cultural, and other fields in 1972-1973, signed in Moscow on April 11, 1972.

Continuation and expansion of bilateral exchanges in these fields will lead to better understanding and help improve the general state of relations between the two countries. Within the broad framework provided by this agreement the two sides have agreed to expand the areas of cooperation, as reflected in new agreements concerning space, health, the environment and science and technology.

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They agree that the territorial integrity of all states in Europe should be respected.

It was recognized that the cooperation now under way in areas such as atomic energy research,

space research, health and other fields benefits both nations and has contributed positively to their overall relations. It was agreed that increased scientific and technical cooperation on the basis of mutual benefit and shared effort for common goals is in the interest of both nations and would contribute to a further improvement in their bilateral relations.

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The two sides note that in recent years their joint and parallel actions have facilitated the working out and conclusion of treaties which curb the arms race or ban some of the most dangerous types of weapons.

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Basic Principles

MOSCOW, May 29 (UPI)—Here is the text of a joint declaration of principles to guide Soviet-American relations, a declaration signed today by President Nixon and Soviet Communist party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev.

Basic principles of relations between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

The United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

Guided by their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and by a desire to strengthen peaceful relations with each other and to place these relations on the firmest possible basis.

Aware of the need to make every effort to remove the threat of war and to create conditions which promote the reduction of tensions in the world and the strengthening of universal security and international cooperation.

Believing that the improvement of U.S.-Soviet relations, and their mutually advantageous development in such areas as economics, science and culture, will meet these objectives and contribute to better mutual understanding and businesslike cooperation without in any way prejudicing the interests of third countries.

Conscious that these objectives reflect the interests of the peoples of both countries.

Have agreed as follows:

FIRST. They will proceed from the common determination that in the nuclear age there is no alternative to conducting their mutual relations on the basis of peaceful coexistence. Differences in ideology and social systems of the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. are not obstacles to the bilateral development of economic relations based on the principles of sovereignty, equality, noninterference in internal affairs, and mutual advantage.

SECOND. The U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. attach major importance to preventing the development of situations capable of causing a dangerous exacerbation of their relations. Therefore, they will do their utmost to avoid military confrontations and to prevent the outbreak of nuclear war. They will always exercise restraint in their mutual relations, and will be prepared to negotiate and settle differences by peaceful means. Discussions and negotiations on outstanding issues will be conducted in a spirit of reciprocity, mutual accommodation and mutual benefit.

Both sides emphasize that positive results were accomplished in the course of the talks at the highest level. These results indicate that despite the differences between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. in social systems, ideologies, and policy principles, it is possible to develop mutually advantageous cooperation between the peoples of both countries, in the interests of strengthening peace and international security.

Both sides express the desire to obtain unilateral advantages at the expense of the other, directly or indirectly, are inconsistent with these objectives.

The prerequisites for maintaining and strengthening peaceful relations between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. are the recognition of the security interests of the parties based on the principle of equality and the renunciation of the use of threat or force.

THIRD. The U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. have a special responsibility, as do other countries which are permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, to do everything in their power so that conflicts or situations will not arise which would serve to increase international tensions. Accordingly, they will seek to promote conditions in which all countries will live in peace and security and will not be subject to outside interference in their internal affairs.

FOURTH. The U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. intend to widen the juridical basis of their mutual relations and to exert the necessary efforts so that bilateral agreements which they have concluded will be honored in all fields of their joint communications or other joint bodies.

EIGHTH. The two sides consider it timely and useful to develop mutual contacts and cooperation in the fields of science and technology. Where suitable, the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. will conclude appropriate agreements dealing with concrete cooperation in these fields.

NINETH. The two sides remain their intention to deepen cultural ties with one another to encourage fuller familiarity with each other's cultural values. They will promote improved conditions for cultural exchanges and mutual benefit.

TENTH. The U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. will seek to insure their ties and cooperation in the above-mentioned fields as far as others in their mutual interest are built on a firm and long-term basis. To give a permanent character to these efforts they will establish in all fields where this is feasible joint commissions or other joint bodies.

ELEVENTH. The basic principles set forth in this document do not affect any obligations which are assumed by the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.

MOSCOW, May 29, 1972.
For the United States of America:
RICHARD NIXON,
President of the United States of America.

For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:
LEONID I. BREZHNEV,
General-Secretary of the Central Committee, CPSU.

THE 1,000 Guests at Kremlin Palace

Kremlin Aglitter for Nixon Farewell

There was prolonged applause as the Soviet leaders and the presidential party moved up to the main table at the end of the hall, where Mr. Nixon and his hosts toasted each other. In minutes later he took off for the airport.

A few feet to their left, Secretary of State William P. Rogers chatted with chief Soviet ideologist Mikhail Suslov and Politburo members Kirill Mazurov and Andrei Kirilenko.

At one point Mr. Brezhnev signaled the commissioners to come over, introduced them to Mr. Nixon, and left them alone for about 15 minutes. Mr. Nixon engaged them in lively conversation, smiling almost non-stop and gesturing toward the vaulted ceiling. He was talking about contemplated American-Soviet joint space ventures.

As Mrs. Nixon, arm-in-arm with Mr. Brezhnev's wife, Victoria, joined the group, the president raised his glass and toasted "the joint docking of our spaceships."

As Mr. Brezhnev and his colleagues walked Mr. Nixon toward the exit, the president stopped to shake hands and chat with visiting White House correspondents, some of whom he introduced to Mr. Brezhnev. Asked what language he spoke with the Soviet leader, Mr. Nixon quipped, "I say khreshno (meaning good in Russian) and the general secretary says okay."

Top Commemorator
Mr. Brezhnev then brought over Yuri Zhukov, Pravda's top political commentator, whom Mr. Nixon recognized. "We traveled to the Ural together when you were Vice-President (in 1958)," Mr. Zhukov said.

rince

2 Point Declaration**S. Russia in Coexistence Accord**

U.S.S.R. has continued from page 1
and signed a four-power Berlin declaration, which was expected to be renewed
at the next summit. Both
meetings confirmed their support
of a peaceful settlement of the
hostages of the November
Security Council resolution, and
gave their blessing to UN mediator
Gunnar Jarring's mission.

The joint declaration on bilateral
relations pledged the two
powers to make special efforts to
achieve a mutual reduction of armed
forces in Central Europe. Any agree-
ment in this question should not
time out.

Car Fancier Brezhnev Is Given Cadillac as a Gift From Nixon

TEHRAN, U.S.S.R., May 29 (UPI).—Communist party leader
Nikita K. Khrushchev has received a personal gift of a black 1972
Lincoln Sedan from President Nixon as a momento of their
meeting.

The White House said in a press release that Mr. Brezhnev,
an ardent enthusiast, "will be presented" a Cadillac as a donation
from the United States.

A Soviet aide said, however, that the automobile and gifts for
President Georges Pompidou of France gave Mr. Brezhnev

United States Ambassador to Moscow.

As personal gifts, Mr. Nixon gave President Nikolai V. Podgorny and Premier Alexei N. Kosygin hunting rifles with special
ammunition and "appropriate ammunition," the White House said.

Mr. Nixon has inquiries about and was told of the hobbies
and the life of the Soviet trio before he visited Moscow. Mr. Podgorny
is known as a Soviet "Kosygin-like" man. Mr. Brezhnev has said he
will not drive fast, for relaxation. His personal stable features

the sleek black Bentley sedan.

It was earlier announced that Mr. Nixon had also pre-
pared state gifts to the three leaders—a clock and a
hand-painted chess set to the people of the

United Nations.

The U.S. Ambassador to Moscow presented porcelain figures to the Bolshoi
Ballet Theater and a geography school and the Bolshoi Ballet Theater and
mathematics to the Moscow secondary school, the Moscow Uni-
versity, the Moscow watch and fashion house during his weak-

ness stay in the Soviet capital.

**India Hails Pact, But Vows
Continued Imperialism War**

NEW DELHI, May 29 (UPI).—The Indian People's
Democratic party newspaper's sum-

mer of President Nixon's tele-

vision speech to the Soviet people
yesterday left out his indirect
references to big-power responsi-
bility for peace in Vietnam and
the Middle East.

Pravda, the newspaper of the
Slovak Communist party, said:
"The agreement to freeze nuclear
arms can serve as an example
of the most urgent problems
that political settlements are
possible for all states and social
systems."

At the same time, the Com-
munist party newspaper's sum-
mer of President Nixon's tele-
vision speech to the Soviet people
yesterday left out his indirect
references to big-power responsi-
bility for peace in Vietnam and
the Middle East.

Pravda's summary included a little
more than half the contents of
Nixon's speech and omitted
most of the smaller touches in-
tended to appeal to the Soviet
people. But it generally covered
the statements of American
and peaceful U.S. inter-

est, the summary did not

mention Mr. Nixon's unaffected
attitude during the Moscow summit,

nor made significant pro-
gress in reducing the possi-
bility of direct conflict between
the two powers.

Statement Left Out:

Mr. Nixon also left out the statement
that his goal should be to discourage
communism in other parts of the
world and particularly among
smaller nations that look
to him for leadership and ex-

amples of direct conflict between
the two powers.

Mr. Nixon's key point left out of
his summary was that American
and Soviet forces have been reduced
to third in the last three

days front page editorial
he first direct Soviet press
on the arms limitation
negotiations. Not surprisingly, it
was of the accords as a
result of the Leninist
of peace."

to reassure possible doubt
in the Communist world at
home and abroad, Pravda de-
clared. "The treaty—and the
accord do not give unilateral
advantages to either of
the sides. They are based on the
principle of equal security."

They confirmed:

"We goofed," admitted mu-
nicipal officials responsible
for putting up the flags. "The
mistake has no political
significance."

They hoped all the flags
would be replaced in time for
the arrival tomorrow of the
President and his party.

"The flags were made in
Iran," said a U.S. Embassy
spokesman. "They have nothing
to do with us. They indicate
no wish on our part to
acquire additional territory."

consistently implementing the
policy of peaceful co-
existence, the Communist party
of the Soviet Union does not
make a step from its principles
of immovable principles
of Marxism-Leninism, proletar-

ian internationalism."

Eastern Appeal

VIENNA, May 29 (UPI).—East
European newspapers hailed the
Moscow summit today as evidence
that "political settlements are
possible for all states and social
systems."

Pravda, the newspaper of the
Slovak Communist party, said:
"The agreements signed in
Moscow climaxed a period of Soviet
peace efforts."

In Bulgaria, the "Communist
party newspaper, Rabotnicheskii
Dob, called the Moscow agree-
ment to freeze nuclear arms "a
turning point in the struggle for
disarmament."

Vietnam, China Unaffected

TOKYO, May 29 (Reuters).—Chinese Premier Chou En-lai is reported to have told a Japanese visitor that the U.S.-Soviet agree-
ment on nuclear arms limitation would not affect the Vietnam
war or China's activities on the
international scene.

The Peking-based correspondent
of the Japanese daily Asahi
Shimbun wrote the report after a meeting between Premier Chou
and Yoshimi Furui, a pro-Peking
member of the Japanese ruling
Liberal Democratic party.

Mr. Chou appeared to be
doubtful about the effects of the
treaty on nuclear disarmament
the correspondent said.

**Unflapping Zeal
As Iran Gets
Set for Nixon**

TEHRAN, May 29 (AP).—

Five thousand American flags
decorating this capital of Iran
for the visit of President Nixon
were ordered removed to-day because they bore 51
stars instead of 50.

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for putting up the flags. "The
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Both strategic armaments
treaty they agreed on in Friday's
summit reaffirmed their support
of a peaceful settlement of the
hostages of the November
Security Council resolution, and
gave their blessing to UN mediator
Gunnar Jarring's mission.

The joint declaration on bilat-

eral relations pledged the two
powers to make special efforts to
achieve a mutual reduction of armed
forces in Central Europe. Any agree-
ment in this question should not
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On a number of points, the
two leaders agreed on the basis of
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Obituaries

Violette Leduc, Novelist, 65; Known for 'La Bâtarde'

PARIS, France, May 29 (UPI).—Violette Leduc, 65, a controversial novelist, died at her home here yesterday, friends said today.

Miss Leduc began her career after the war when Simone de Beauvoir helped her find a publisher for her first two novels: "L'Asphyxie" (Asphyxia) in 1946 and "L'Affamée" (The Starved Woman) in 1948.

Nine other novels followed, most of them thinly veiled autobiographies. The best-known to the general public was "Le Bâtarde" (The Bastard) published in 1954.

"Le Bâtarde" caused a furor because it was a frank account of lesbianism, poverty and solitude. It was quickly a best-seller, partly because of its long preface by Miss de Beauvoir.

Born illegitimately in Arras, in northern France, she was once a protege of the late homosexual writer, Maurice Sachs.

She remained preoccupied in all her novels with the memories of her poverty-stricken childhood.

Her last novel, "Le Tax," appeared in 1971.

Rea Irvin

NEW YORK, May 29 (AP).—Rea Irvin, 90, the cartoonist who drew the first cover for the New

Yorker magazine, died yesterday in the Virgin Islands.

Mr. Irvin was the first employee hired by Harold Ross when he founded the New Yorker in 1925.

His best known creation was Bustace Tilley, a dandy in a tuxedo collar and top hat, peering through a monocle. The first cover, in which Bustace was examining a butterfly, has appeared in the New Yorker each year to mark its anniversary.

After Mr. Ross's death in 1951, Mr. Irvin feuded with the magazine, submitting occasional drawings which were not accepted.

He was born in San Francisco and attended Hopkins Art Institute there.

He bought a home near Fredericksburg in the Virgin Islands in 1943 and moved there permanently six years ago.

India Honors Nehru

With Time Capsule

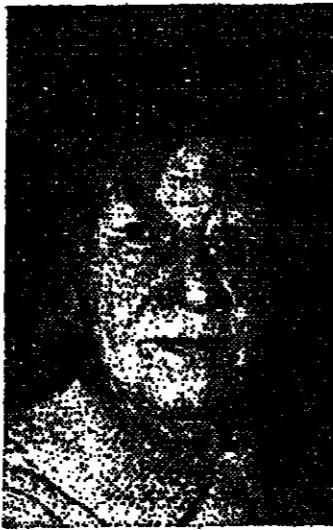
NEW DELHI, May 29 (Reuters).—India marked the eighth anniversary of the death of Jawaharlal Nehru Saturday by burying a commemorative time capsule near where he was cremated.

The capsule, expected to last 1,000 years, contains films of the Indian leader's life, recordings of his speeches and documents, photographs and articles about world developments while he served as independent India's first prime minister, from 1947 until his death in 1964.

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Kayenne
Violette Leduc

French Appeal On Czech Curbs

PARIS, May 29 (UPI).—A group of more than 1,000 artists, writers, philosophers and political leaders called on the French people in a petition Saturday to protest against "political repression in Czechoslovakia."

The four-column petition, published in Le Monde, said that despite pledges made by the Czechoslovak Communist party leader, Gustav Husak, supporters of the 1968 liberalization were being persecuted and jailed.

Among the signers of the appeal were former Socialist minister Jules Moch; former Communist minister Charles Tillon, Jean-Paul Sartre, Simone de Beauvoir, Jean Rostand, Simone Signoret and Yves Montand.

\$344,000 Theft in Italy

ROME, May 29 (AP).—Thieves stole \$344,000 from a safe in the Italian Health Ministry Friday. It was disclosed yesterday. The money represented the May salaries for ministry employees. Police said the thieves opened the safe with keys took the cash and then closed the safe carefully.

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Norman Alberman (Prinzh.)
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Cosmetico-chemical expert department
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Mr. P. P. Berger, Tel.: 324-2206/3884

RAF to Fly Windsor's Body From Le Bourget Tomorrow

From Wire Dispatches

PARIS, May 29.—The body of the Duke of Windsor will leave France for England on Wednesday morning from Le Bourget Airport, official sources said tonight.

A cortege with a police escort will take the coffin from the duke's home in the Bois de Boulogne to the military base at the airport north of Paris. The duchess will ride in a separate car.

The sources said a French Air Force contingent would pay the duke final military honors when the Royal Air Force plane takes off at 9:45 a.m. for the air base at Benson, Oxfordshire.

The sources said a French Air Force contingent would pay the duke final military honors when the Royal Air Force plane takes off at 9:45 a.m. for the air base at Benson, Oxfordshire.

The invitation underlined the reconciliation between the royal family and the duchess, the twice-divorced Mrs. Wallis Simpson whose romance with the duke 36 years ago led to his abdication of the British throne 11 months after he became King Edward VIII. He died yesterday at the age of 77.

Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann of France called today at the Windsors' home. Fifty-five years ago, Mr. Schumann was the only French newspaperman admitted to the wedding of the couple at Candé Chateau, near Tours.

"One must be thankful to the Duke of Windsor for having safeguarded a sort of clearing in the sky for the right of a man's heart in our merciless world," Mr. Schumann said in tribute.

Many Mourners Expected

LONDON, May 29 (Reuters).—Buckingham Palace said today that it expected thousands of

mourners at St. George's Chapel at Windsor Castle, where the duke's body will lie in state on Friday and Saturday.

Orders went out for flags to be flown at half staff on government buildings until sunset after the funeral next Monday.

An "act of remembrance" for the duke will be part of the ceremony of trooping the color to mark the birthday of Queen Elizabeth in London on Saturday.

The palace said there would be a minute's silence, a roll of drums and a bugle moment during the ceremony by the regiment of which the duke was colonel-in-chief while he was King.

The funeral will be private. Only members of the immediate family will accompany the coffin to nearby Frogmore House, where Queen Elizabeth has invited her to stay for the first time, at Buckingham Palace.

Hirohito Shocked

TOKYO, May 29 (UPI).—Emperor Hirohito was "shocked and deeply grieved" when he was informed of the death of the duke, the Imperial Household Agency reported today.

The emperor and the duke first met in 1921 in London. When the duke visited Japan in 1922, Hirohito served as his escort on a tour of Tokyo. The two renewed their friendship last year when Hirohito visited Paris.

Pearl Harbor Memorial

HONOLULU, May 29 (AP).—America's newest war memorial was dedicated yesterday at Pearl Harbor, more than 30 years after Japanese attack planes sank the U.S.S. Utah, killing 58 of its crew. U.S. Senator Frank E. Moss, Utah Democrat, was the main speaker at ceremonies dedicating the memorial, a white concrete platform and flagpole only a few feet from where the ship's bulk has



United Press International
American evangelist Billy Graham is seen talking to a group of Belfast residents.

Psychiatric Report on Calley An IRA Leader Says He Was Insane at My Lai In Peace

NEW YORK, May 29 (UPI).—Former Lt. William Calley became temporarily insane under the stress of combat and could not have committed premeditated murder at My Lai, according to the secret data of a psychiatrist and two psychologists who examined him.

The data, not considered at Calley's court-martial, rests now in a kind of legal limbo in an Army office. Only a special and unclassified volume of data that a "killed instinct" clearly is part of Calley's underlying psychiatric and prepsychotic state, which he had before military service, during Vietnam and to this day.

Dr. Laverne said that he had submitted all the reports to military authorities in 1971 and again several weeks ago.

UPI obtained a copy of Dr. Laverne's report and those of the two psychologists, all of which are bound in a 150-page volume titled "Suppressed Evidence in the Lt. William L. Calley Jr. Case."

Dr. Laverne's diagnosis went on to say that if Calley is ever released to society, he should be under close medical and psychiatric surveillance for an unlimited period of time, during which he should be under psychiatric care and treatment.

Calley was found guilty in March, 1971, of first-degree murder in the deaths of at least 22 civilians on March 16, 1968 in My Lai. He was sentenced to life in prison, but that term later was reduced by Army Lt. Gen. A. O. Connor to 20 years. The case automatically went to the higher Army Court of Military Review, where it rested now.

After Calley was sentenced, Dr. Laverne sent the full psychiatric and psychological report to the review court.

But the data was not considered in the previous review; it was learned, because Gen. Connor accepted a defense motion made Aug. 16, 1971, that the material be "expunged from the record of trial and not considered in any action in the case."

More Orly Delays

PARIS, May 29 (Reuters).—Flight departures from Orly airport today were delayed by about an hour as air traffic controllers intensified the work to rule begun 11 days ago over demands for better working conditions and privileges.

Castro, Ceausescu Visit Farm Complex

VIENNA, May 29 (Reuters).—Cuban Premier Fidel Castro and Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu toured a state agricultural complex and a crop research institute near Bucharest today as Cuban and Romanian officials discussed a possible expansion of bilateral economic relations.

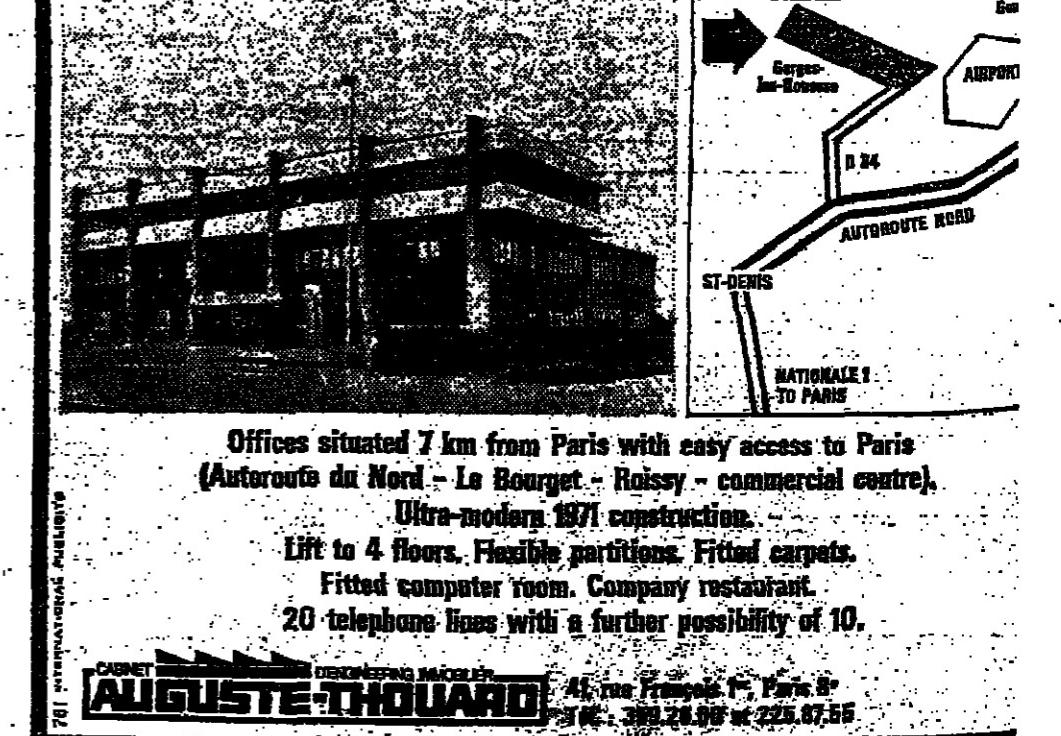
Mr. Castro, who is on a six-week tour of East Europe and the Soviet Union, arrived in the Romanian capital Friday after a 10-day visit to Bulgaria.

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Send background details and salary requirements to:

Manager - Personnel
Box D 3.268, Herald Tribune, Paris.

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INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL ANALYST

Hanoi Aide Says Exiles Could Join Coalition

By Anthony Lewis

HANOI (NYT).—Nguyen Duy Trinh, North Vietnam's Foreign Minister and Deputy Premier, has suggested in an interview that the coalition government the Communists propose for South Vietnam should include some Vietnamese now living abroad.

Discussing some significant aspects of this proposed coalition, he said that the Saigon government itself could "designate its members in the coalition. The only name excluded was that of President Nguyen Van Thieu, whose departure is a fundamental Communist demand."

Mr. Trinh also suggested that the various elements in the coalition would agree on who would head it. Some diplomats here think the North Vietnamese would prefer the choice of someone now abroad.

Mr. Trinh has been a member of North Vietnam's Communist party Politburo since 1956. He is a stoic, tough-looking man, 52 years old.

Questions in Advance

By request of officials, a large number of questions were submitted in writing in advance. These covered such areas as why peace terms offered by President Nixon in his speech May 8 were not acceptable, what the Communist proposals mean and the effect of the recent bombing and mining in North Vietnam.

A lengthy written statement

was provided in a general reply to all questions. Then Mr. Trinh discussed them further in a one-hour meeting in the grand salon of what was once a palace in Tonkin, this area of Vietnam.

The comments, both written and oral, included much strong language, describing the Americans as aggressors. But in the discussion of the central question of transferring political power in South Vietnam, the replies seemed relatively moderate and careful.

Mr. Trinh expounded the proposal for a "three-segment" interim government made last July by the provisional revolutionary government, the organization proclaimed by the Viet Cong. The three components would come from the present Saigon government, the Viet Cong group and unattached elements.

U.S. negotiators have suspected that the last element would be inclined toward the Communists also. Thus, Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser, said on May 9 that the Viet Cong proposal was for "the imposition under the thinnest veneer of a Communist government."

In a prepared statement, Mr. Trinh repeated the familiar requirement that people in the third segment should "stand for independence, peace, neutrality and democracy." It is this that some U.S. officials regard as a code phrase for Communist sympathizers.

But Mr. Trinh then added the thought that "many political and religious figures have had to live abroad to avoid persecution by the Thieu administration." A little later, he said again that the Vietnamese now "at home or abroad" could serve in a "national concord government."

Some students of the Vietnam

situation in the United States and Europe think North Vietnam would accept non-Communist exiles for posts in a coalition government, including possibly that of its head.

Then the Target

While perhaps he tactfully moderated language on the political issue, Mr. Trinh held firmly to the thesis that President Thieu must go. And like other leaders here, he said North Vietnam would go on fighting unless a satisfactory settlement was reached, no matter what the United States does.

He discussed North Vietnam's position on one question that evidently puzzles many Americans: why Mr. Nixon's proposal for a cease-fire has been turned down.

The Nixon plan, he said, called for a cease-fire first and then the political reshaping of the South Vietnamese government by elections. The revolutionary forces would have to lay down their arms. Mr. Thieu would resign a month ahead but keep for himself the ministries of defense and planning.

Gen. Ramanantsoa, who secured law and order during the riots, put four military men in his government, with six civilians.

Lt. Col. Richard Ratsimandava, presently chief of the gendarmerie "security forces," was named interior minister and Maj. Joel Rakotomalala was named minister of information, while a navy officer, Lt. Comdr. Didier Rakotra, was named foreign minister and Gen. Gilles Andriamananjara was named minister of territorial development.

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Two new posts have been created. They are the post of minister of state for cooperatives and housing, which was assigned to Albert Mikhelber, who is also a vice-premier and acting information minister, and the post of minister of state for oil and industry, which was entrusted to Pierre Helou, who is also acting minister of planning.

Majid Arsalan, a leader of the country's Druse community, was named minister of defense.

Military Leader In Malagasy Forms Regime

TANANARIVE, Malagasy Republic, May 29 (UPI)—Gen. Gabriel Ramanantsoa, the new Malagasy强人 who took full powers last week following several days of student disturbances, yesterday formed a new government but kept for himself the ministries of defense and planning.

Gen. Ramanantsoa, who secured law and order during the riots, put four military men in his government, with six civilians.

Lt. Col. Richard Ratsimandava, presently chief of the gendarmerie "security forces," was named interior minister and Maj. Joel Rakotomalala was named minister of information, while a navy officer, Lt. Comdr. Didier Rakotra, was named foreign minister and Gen. Gilles Andriamananjara was named minister of territorial development.

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An IRING THINGS OVER Crewman standing on the skid of small U.S. Army observation helicopter flying at tree-top level over Route 1, to the north of embattled Hué recently.

In Pe By Laurence Stern (Continued)

in South Vietnam, namely Gen. Minh and his supporters.

The leaders of the petition movement hope to get the names of 100 prominent South Vietnamese political figures. A confidant of President Thieu scoffed at the effort and predicted that not more than 20 opposition members would sign.

Mr. Thieu's formal political opposition is feeble and divided, due in no small measure, to the vigorous exercise of police authority by the Saigon government.

Gen. Minh disclaimed any knowledge of the petition, but he voiced one of its major themes:

"It is a very great error in the United States to believe that there is only President Thieu and the Communists and that there is only a choice between the two."

"You don't seem aware that a majority of Vietnamese do not accept the Communists and do not support Thieu. Perhaps 65 percent of the people of South Vietnam are in that position."

He seemed augered when he was asked how, if he was in Mr. Thieu's position, he would achieve peace.

"I don't want to be in Thieu's position," he said. "Anyone in Thieu's position cannot solve these problems. He has made too many mistakes already."

"We lost a golden opportunity in the last presidential election. Anyone who was freely elected could have settled the war by now. But things cannot be solved without the support of the people. President Thieu wants to rule them without the Vietnamese. He keeps all the information secret to himself so no one else can judge the situation."

Delicate Position

Gen. Minh's position in the tempestuous world of South Vietnamese politics is most delicate. He wants to speak clearly enough on the issue of the war to separate himself from the present government, but at the same time he does not dare criticize Mr. Thieu so sharply that he would be identified with the Communists. As a result, his style tends toward generalities.

The conventional view of Gen. Minh in the U.S. Embassy is that he is a dilettante incapable—as Mr. Thieu is alleged to be capable—of holding together the government and the vast military-bureaucratic apparatus that goes by the name of the pacification program.

Gen. Minh is aware of the prevailing U.S. view here of his leadership qualities.

"I don't ask your government to change its attitude," he said. "But the United States is here to help the nation of Vietnam and its people, not just one man. You have to solve the problems of Vietnam with the Vietnamese people, not just one man. You

first Direct Mention

Today, Gen. Minh had nothing to do with naming President Thieu directly in connection with Vietnam's military failures

is inability to reach a pos-

itive settlement with the Com-

munist. The general alluded

to the fall of Quang Tri Pro-

vince and the occupation by

U.S. forces of large portions

Kontum and Binh Dinh Pro-

vinces in the Central Highlands.

During the interview, a peti-

tion was being circulated by Gen.

Minh's supporters in the national

and senate calling for

Thieu's resignation. The

ion says that Mr. Thieu's

ship has brought defeat

South Vietnam and that there

"third force" alternative to

Thieu and the Communists

War Slackens on 3 Fronts; 30 Strikes Flown in North

HO CHI MINH CITY, May 29 (NYT).—All major fronts in South Vietnam are quiet, except for the Central Highlands and at Kontum, 80 miles north of Saigon, which remain stable today.

S. planes flew more than 300 strikes in the 24-hour period ending at 5 p.m. yesterday, the command said. The bombing, said to have been concentrated against North Vietnamese lines and highways leading to the battle zones,

ground action. North Vietnamese troops who infiltrated five days ago remained entrenched in some picked, but driven out of a school and orphanage, according to the North Vietnamese command.

North Vietnamese troops have not been forced by infantry units, believed to be poised outside of Kontum for another assault.

32 bombers flew 16 missions mid-Kontum between noon and noon today, according to the U.S. command.

In the northern front, both sides held their ground. The Vietnamese remained entrenched in southern Quang Tri province and the South Vietnamese in northern Thua Thien. Thieu

has banned miniskirts, hot pants, and maxi-skirts with a V-shaped split down the front. He said: "These styles are just imported and are a disgrace to our culture. African women must wear decent dresses, so that they can get the respect they deserve."

New Style in Uganda

KAMPALA, Uganda, May 29 (Reuters).—President Idi Amin has banned miniskirts, hot pants, and maxi-skirts with a V-shaped split down the front. He said: "These styles are just imported and are a disgrace to our culture. African women must wear decent dresses, so that they can get the respect they deserve."

'No Alternative'

The concluding documents of Mr. Nixon's journey to Moscow make explicit both the hopes that spring from the work that he, and the Soviet leaders, did during the President's stay, and the difficulties of realizing them.

The intentions expressed in the communiqué and the accompanying statement of the "basic principles of mutual relations" between the superpowers are impeccable. Both governments promise to "do their utmost to avoid military confrontations and to prevent the outbreak of nuclear war." In the principles, as in a number of the specific agreements reached in Moscow, the United States and the Soviet Union have, in effect, laid down ground rules for the conduct of two states possessing vastly different ideologies and frequently conflicting interests plus the power to blow up the world.

But the practical problems of observing and interpreting those rules is made quite explicit in other portions of the statements emanating from the conference. Both agree on the need for an early European security conference, which could go far to lessen tensions on the continent, and reduce the burden of arms there. Both agree on the need for peace in the Middle East. Both subscribe to the obvious objective of an early end to the military conflict in Indochina. Both assert their belief that the political future of Vietnam should be left to the Vietnamese.

But how are these eminently sensible goals to be achieved? The European problem is

complex, but doubtless not insoluble. The Middle East deadlock clearly has not been broken. And as for Vietnam, while the desirable ends may be plain to both Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev, on means they are still far apart. Mr. Nixon reassured his peace plan; the Soviets reiterated their call for an end to the bombing and the unconditional withdrawal of American troops.

However bright, in other words, the future envisaged by the Moscow conference may seem to be, and despite the very real and concrete steps taken to shape that future in a manner that is promising for the whole world, the legacy of the past remains stubborn, to cast a sullen shadow on the days ahead.

Nevertheless, while these difficulties cannot, and must not, be discounted, the Moscow conference remains as a momentous milestone in history. To emphasize what has not been done is to detract from the salient fact that what has been done, and the mood in which it has been done, provides instrumentalities to meet those prickly and dangerous issues that remain to trouble mankind. Both sides have confronted, and stated very clearly, the dominant truth of international relations today: "In a nuclear age there is no alternative to conducting their mutual relations on the basis of peaceful coexistence." If that truth is borne constantly in mind, many conflicts can be seen in perspective and reduced to negotiable form.

Enduring Love Story

In recent years the Duke of Windsor had become almost a forgotten figure; but his death in France at 77 rekindles for millions of people around the world the memory of one of the great love stories of all time. Before it happened, the notion of a 20th-century British king voluntarily giving up his throne because he could not carry on "without the help and support of the woman I love" would have been too improbable even for Hollywood.

For many his decision represented not merely the surrender of a crown but an incredible abdication of duty and responsibility. But it required courage; and none who heard it could deny the poignancy of his farewell broadcast to his people, ending dramatically with the ritual prayer for his brother and successor, "Good Save the King!" The duke's stoutly held thesis was that, far from regarding the crown lightly, he valued it "so deeply that I surrendered it, rather than risk any impairment of its prestige."

There is no way of knowing what kind of King Edward VIII would have been—whether

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Malagasy's Position

Malagasy's geographical position is a disadvantage because of the international political interest and interference it has brought. It is strategically placed on the supertanker route round the Cape to the Gulf, more so since the closure of the Suez Canal. It is usefully positioned in the southwest of the Indian Ocean. Happily, France, the country with the greatest stake, has not stepped in, even though it has that sort of defense arrangement with Malagasy. Within Malagasy the onus now lies with Gen. Ramanantsoa to respond to the demands for change. Otherwise the students and workers could become angry again, convinced that they have just been outmaneuvered.

—From the *Guardian* (London).

Summit Downgraded

It is not difficult to see that the Soviet-American talks which took place in Moscow do not mean anything good. Behind the great diplomatic and propagandistic diversion, one notices the efforts which the American imperialists and the Soviet revisionists employ to disguise their reactionary collaboration against the liberty and independence of the people, the cause of the revolution and socialism in the world.

—From *Zeri i Popullit* (Tirana, Albania).

The Duke of Windsor

It is difficult for anyone born after the event to comprehend the intensity of the abdication crisis, so great has been the change in manners. Because of the reticence of the press (another element in the story

—From the *Times* (London).

* * *

It was simply not true to suggest that the Duke of Windsor was driven into exile by an unforgiving family or an angry government. His decision to live mainly abroad (he frequently made private visits to Britain) was his own. It sprang from that determination . . . to do nothing which might injure or embarrass the monarchy.

It is to this unshakable resolve, as well as to the high qualities of his successors on the throne and the abdication crisis, that the strength of the crown today is due.

—From the *Daily Telegraph* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

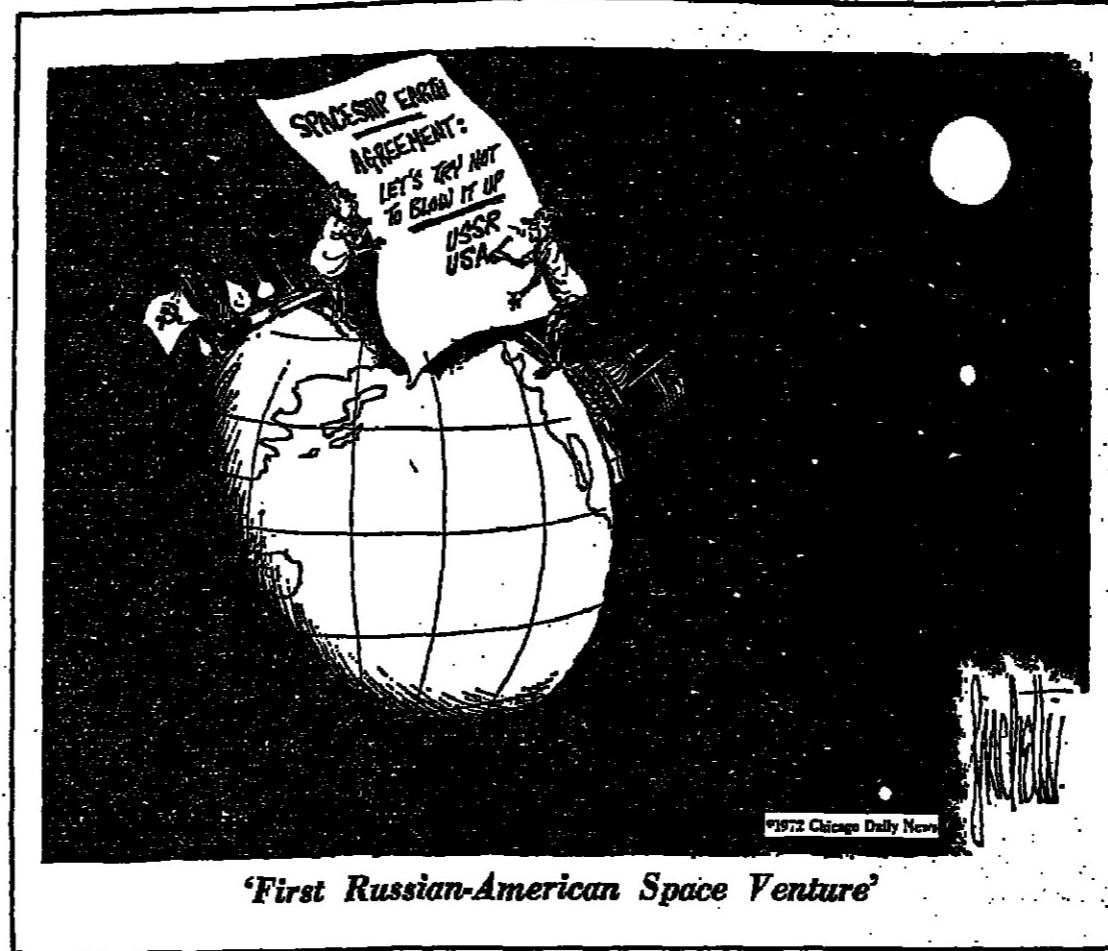
May 30, 1897

CONSTANTINOPLE—It is stated that in official circles it is still proposed that, after an understanding upon the peace conditions shall have been arrived at between the Porte and the ambassadors, a treaty of peace shall be signed at Pharsala by the Ottoman and Greek plenipotentiaries. It is, however, considered uncertain whether the Powers would consent to such a procedure, and the belief prevails that the peace with Turkey will be signed at Constantinople.

Fifty Years Ago

May 30, 1922

PARIS—Of immeasurably greater importance than merely finding a billion dollars throughout the world for stabilizing Germany's financial condition and enabling her to meet her reparation obligations during the moratorium period is the real task now being undertaken by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan and other international bankers, assembled in Paris under the auspices of the Reparation Commission. Their success depends upon restoring American confidence in Europe and removing obstacles to the Franco-British entente.



'First Russian-American Space Venture'

McGovern and the National Mood

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—They are saying

(Scotty Reston is saying: ergo They are saying) that George McGovern might actually become the President of the United States. The reasoning is simple: complex. To begin with, nothing is happening the way it ought to have happened. Three months ago it was not thought by any professional that Ed Muskie could be stopped. Ed Muskie! As well nominate Harold Stassen, at this point. And what did we do to earn such sudden, permanent obliquity? Nothing at all, just act abnormal.

That is what George McGovern has for the most part been doing. Going left left left, ostensibly alienating the middle people, who are supposed to be indispensable to a true victory. Upsetting the labor union leaders, defying the bosses, ignoring the great social issue of busing, saying things like: "I still think Henry Wallace was right," a statement of such breathtaking perversity as to render George Romney's famous self-disqualifier about having been brainwashed positively unnoticed by contrast.

Nothing Stops Him

But it doesn't stop McGovern. Nothing stops McGovern. I doubt if McGovern would lose a primary if he said that on second thought he wishes the Arabs would take over Israel. Or has he said it already, and nobody noticed?

So . . . they are saying—who knows? Are the American people just being perverse, backing a nice man to whom it would be thought risky to entrust a college seminar? What then if you add the balls Richard Nixon is juggling, one of which he might drop? Suppose that in October the North Vietnamese topple the Thieu government, by military or political pressure? Or that unemployment and inflation begin to gnaw deeply? Or that the dollar is sold down humiliatingly? There are other possibilities of the sort that would undo Mr. Nixon, and crystallize the national mood which seems to be saying: better not to bear the ills we have, than to shrink from others we know not of.

I do not doubt that Vietnam is hugely responsible for the general frustration. Subtract from consideration of it, for the moment, the cost in human life: the human agony. Think of it only, if you can, as a national enterprise. It is as if we had launched an Apollo mission to the moon every month for the last seven years, and everyone of them had failed, though they cost a billion dollars each and the scientists kept telling us that the next one would

surely work, and the President proclaimed that confidence in American technology absolutely required that we proceed.

The reversal of our SST program is not unrelated to the national mood—that lack of self-confidence which is the principal psychological hangover from the Vietnam war, and for one wish that we had never entered Indochina, rather than conduct ourselves there. There are those who believe that disillusion with the Cold War was inevitable, that it would have come to us via some other instruction, some other defeat. Perhaps.

Meanwhile, it has become thinkable that someone will be elected President who quite clearly desires second-class international status for the United States. There is no reason growing purely out of pride why we could not be happy as a second-class nation. The pride of a Swiss is at least the equal of the pride of an American.

But to be an American and a second-class power means that the world will belong to the Soviet Union, and in our day, a world that is dominated by the Soviet Union would be a world intolerably bitter to first-class spirits. First-class spirits are those that America has uniquely nurtured, with our concern for freedom, for the individual, for the underdog, for national sovereignty. There are those ready to give all of that up provided the government will send them a check every week and pay the medical bills and take away H.L. Hunt's money. Indeed, anything can happen, and a lot of it certainly will if the McGovern phenomenon goes on. And though by orthodox analysis the Republicans are entitled to cheer every McGovern primary victory as edging the incumbent further and further along the road to a landslide victory, they'd better watch it. The Gadarene swine, as Mr. Muggeridge observes, are frisky.

Indeed, anything can happen, and a lot of it certainly will if the McGovern phenomenon goes on. And though by orthodox analysis the Republicans are entitled to cheer every McGovern primary victory as edging the incumbent further and further along the road to a landslide victory, they'd better watch it. The Gadarene swine, as Mr. Muggeridge observes, are frisky.

Bernard Levin

From London:

The almost unimaginable sums already spent on the Concorde ensured there was no possibility of ever recouping even a reasonable proportion of its development costs...

LONDON—A note to budding conjurors: If you want to stun your audience in the finale of your act by producing a white rabbit from your hat, be sure that you don't let them see you putting the rabbit in first, otherwise the vital element of surprise will be missing. Further note: If you are doing the trick with a white elephant instead of a white rabbit, this point is even more important.

The British government is today in the position of a conjurer who has failed to take this essential precaution: The announcement by the British Overseas Airways Corporation (Britain's long-haul airline) that it is to buy five Concorde supersonic aircraft was about as much of a surprise as would be occasioned by a man declaring, after it had been raining heavily for a week, that the sidewalk appeared to be wet. The fact is, BOAC's decision is a decision by the government, not by the airline, and a pretty desperate decision at that.

Money Poured

The almost unimaginable wasted sums already spent, and totally wasted on the Concorde long ago ensured that there was no possibility whatever of the thing ever recouping even a reasonable proportion of its development costs (the total spent so far—of which Britain and France each contributed half—is roughly \$2.5 billion, and the end is nowhere in sight), and the only question remaining was whether any airline could be persuaded to buy the thing at all.

As time went on, and the mon-

sters have been leaning on the two airlines to waste untold millions on an aircraft all the seats in which will have to be priced at anything up to half as much again as the present first-class fares ("a notch or two higher" was how it was saidly put in the official announcement, which to anyone who understands the jargon suggests that it may be even more than 50 percent above the present luxury rates). And even with the limited amount of genuine autonomy they possess they have been resisting fiercely (both of them, like most major airlines these days, are in a precarious financial position): Now BOAC has capitulated, and Air France will do so very shortly, if it has not done so before these words appear. The aim is to BOAC's decision is to be found in some words carefully concealed among the minister's statement to Parliament—a statement in which he repeatedly denied that BOAC were to get any subsidies to enable them to fly the aircraft at anything better than a ruinous loss. "The government," he said, "will be prepared to take steps to ensure that the board maintains a sound financial performance."

Or in other words, the government will bail out BOAC when the losses begin to mount up. And on that basis, and in the last gambler's hope that the announcement will baffle other airlines into placing orders for this useless, unwanted, unprofitable and unnecessary project, which successive British governments have repeatedly wanted to cancel (the snag was that the French government, even more prestige-mad than the British one, would have reacted very badly, the original negotiators of the contract having forgotten to put in any provision for withdrawal), Britain is to go ahead with plans to fly the Atlantic with the most expensive aircraft in the history of the world, when even substantially less expensive planes are flying the Atlantic half empty. (The purchase by BOAC of a fleet of jumbo jets very nearly ruined not only BOAC but Britain, because the charge to the balance of payments came at a particularly awkward moment when Britain's international credit was once more in question, and the resulting deficit was very dangerous indeed to our standing.)

In all this told to foreigners just to impress them with North Vietnam's determination? It could be a confidence trick, yes. But for one strong reason Americans would be most unwise to assume that it is. That reason is the unassailable record of recent history. For the last seven years this country has stood up to bombing and shelling in a way that Europeans have the greatest difficulty understanding. That could change, but on the record no dispassionate analyst would consider that likely.

Well to Remember

It is well to remember that according to various American experts this war should have been won long ago. Six or seven years ago they were seeing light in the tunnel and talking about having the boys home for Christmas. That need not be a comment on the rightness of the cause. It is simply a fact that past American predictions of an early Communist collapse have not come true. Uncertainty about the effectiveness of the latest escalation must underlie that Washington talk of demobilization and prostitution. The officials want to reassure themselves as well as the American public.

But from this vantage point it is very difficult to see how the bombing and blockading can have a timely effect on the crucial area of decision. That is the battle-front in the south. Those American officials who say that just one more turn of the screw will make the Communists negotiate on our terms have a heavy burden of history to overcome.

Down the Drain

Down an ever-open drain there have poured, in the decade of the Concorde project, millions upon millions of pounds that we could have used in fifty socially useful ways. From almost the beginning of the exercise it has been clear that it was bound to result in a gigantic loss. Yet, because of the cowardice of successive governments—afraid to offend the French, afraid to admit that the figures had been imaginary and the assurances false, afraid to court the unpopularity which extra unemployment among the Concorde labor force would have brought—the nation has been repeatedly deceived while its pocket was being repeatedly picked. What a strangely patient people we are, how justified does the contempt of our governors for us sometimes appear!

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Letters

Lewis in Hanoi

Your columnist Anthony Lewis

is now in Hanoi. At first sight, from his articles one would think

that the American Air Force is

engaged in a campaign of terror

against the population of North

Vietnam. But careful reading

soon discloses the truth: Civilians

are hit in North Vietnam not

because such is the aim of the

U.S. but as an outcome of

bombing of military targets, as such

is the case in all military operations.

One then understands that if it

is true that the North Vietnamese

population is showing courage

and determination it is

by no means exceptional. One

suspects that things would have

been different, perhaps, if the

alleged genocidal bombings had

taken place. The conclusion is

that Mr. Lewis is lying when he

fails to point out the true character

of American air operations

over Vietnam.

DR. NGUYEN VIET LANG

Darmstadt, W. Germany.

Vietnamese All

It sounds somewhat ridiculous to us, Vietnamese, to hear some of your readers speaking about "invasion" of Vietnam (South)

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Vienna Revives Weber Opera

By David Stevens

VIENNA. May 29 (IHT).—When "Der Freischütz" had its world premiere in Berlin with Weber himself conducting, he reported in his diary that it was received with "unbelievable enthusiasm." The revival last night at the Vienna State Opera, 151 years later, had pretty much the same effect.

To speak of a "revival" of "Freischütz" seems wrong. Its success was immediate and durable from the start—even the many lampoons and mangled secondhand versions only seemed to make it more popular. Any German-speaking person who has set foot in an opera house knows it. With its roots in folk legend and belief in the supernatural, and informed by Weber's genius, it was both a startling point and the quintessence of German romanticism in music.

Yet it has not been performed in the Staatsoper since the war, having been relegated during that time here to the Volksoper, with the operetta and quaint relics of the past. And Karl Bohm, who conducted last night with freshness and the understanding of his 77 years, has not touched the work in 35 years, although it was not surprising—the second opera he ever conducted.

But the spirit of the Romantic Revival is abroad in the musical world, and perhaps it was with that in mind that Otto Schenk, the stage director, and Günther Schneider-Siemssen, the designer, did their duty with such faithfulness to Weber's spirit and letter.

Realism

The designer's Bohemian forest was as tangibly realistic and German as the folk dances and hunting choruses, and it remained visible as a backdrop for the credibly simple forester's house. Schenk's staging was in the same realistic vein, full of telling movement—although sometimes to excess. Renate Holm as Aschenbach was all over the stage during her opening aria, underscoring her sprightliness to a fault.

The key Wolf's Glen scene—in which the evil Kaspar and the

frightened hero Max concoct the magic bullets with the aid of sinister spirits—was a triumph. The storms raged, the rain poured down, trees split and fell, the earth heaved, the magic bullets flashed lightning as they were formed, the owl's eyes shone and other night birds flew across the stage, and the ghostly procession of humans lurched past in the distance. No one laughed. It was a masterpiece of using modern equipment for old-fashioned stage illusion.

The only concession to modern skepticism was that some apparitions were left in the mind of the possessed. Only Max could see his visions of Agathe and his mother, and Samuel, the black hunter, was confined to an amplified offstage voice.

A good measure of the visual success was that the audience tittered only twice at the wrong moments—once when Max shot the eagle and an unidentified flying object fell with a thud in the darkness at the edge of the stage, and again a few moments later when James King as the terrified Max cried: "Midnight in the Wolf's Glen? No." As the audience soon found out, Max was right.

Firm Hand

The première audience gave its applause mainly on the acts, on Bohm and on Gundula Janowitz, the ravishing Agathe. Bohm, who has known his share of abuse here, can now do no wrong, and he was cheered before, during and after the performance. Indeed, he did no wrong, but kept a light, firm hand on the controls all the way, evoking Weber's special world with that combination of precision and spontaneity on which he seems to have the sole patent these days.

As Agathe, the ultimate expression of maidenly love, longing, melancholy and joy, Janowitz had some Viennese groping back to the Maria Rainier of the 1930s for a comparison. Her naturalness and radiant tone belied the tremendous calculation in her singing—each note attacked absolutely head-on and with the weight and color perfectly judged. Her singing of "Leise, leise" stopped the show.

She was in good company. Despite a tendency to sacrifice vocal line to dramatic utterance, King was a stalwart Max and in ringing voice, Karl Bödderbusch was powerfully effective as the ill-fated Kaspar, even though less black-hearted or black-voiced than some of the role's great practitioners. Miss Holm was a pert coloratura Aschenbach, Franz Cruss, a sonorous hermit, Eduard Wachler, the handsome Prince Ottokar and Manfred Jungwirth, an excellent Kumo. They shared their final bows, quite rightly, with Norbert Balatich, who had the important chorus in top shape, and Leo Eei, whose costumes were a positive contribution.

The only catch is that so complex a production will tend to slip apart after a few performances—after Bohm leaves, as he will after three performances, and when cast changes and routine set in. But for now, at least, it is one to convert all but the most hardened anti-romantic.

NINA RICCI

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from 9:30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

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Late Summer and Fall Festivals in Europe



Richard Strauss at 24. Berlin.



Igor Stravinsky in 1966. Positano.

all the cultural resources of the city, plus many visitors. The Deutsche Oper plans the world premiere of Wolfgang Fortner's "Elizabeth Tudor" and a new production of Strauss' "Elektra" (sets by Manzu). Visiting orchestras include the London Philharmonic and the NHK Orchestra of Tokyo. International theater will be provided by companies from England, Sweden, Spain and France. (Berliner Festwochen, Bundesallee 1-12, 1 Berlin 15.)

Besançon (Sept. 14-24): Strictly for concerts, and the 23rd annual competition for young conductors. Orchestras include the Orchestre de Paris under Solti and Guschlauer, and the French National Orchestra under Macal and Dervaux. (Parc des Expositions, Place de la République, Besançon, France.)

Warsaw (Sept. 18-24): The Polish Opera Group and the Dancers' Workshop Company of San Francisco are among the visitors from the West to this year's Warsaw Autumn—where contemporary music from East and West meet. (27 Rynek Starzy, Mieśta, Warsaw.)

Perugia (Sept. 20-Oct. 4): The Sagra Musicale Umbra offers a variety of operatic, choral and instrumental music on sacred themes, here and in several other Spanish composers, particularly

Xavier Benguerel. (Jeunesse Musicales, Via Layetana 129, Barcelona 8.)

Graz (Oct. 7-26): The emphasis is on the avant-garde at the Styrian Autumn, including a number of world premieres of works by Cerha, Globokar, Madsena and others—all coordinated with the 50th anniversary of the International Society for New Music. (Mandellstrasse 38, 8010, Graz, Austria.)

Paris (October-November): The Paris Autumn Festival is the title under which a variety of existing events have been united—notably the Semaines Musicales Internationales de Paris and the Paris Dance Festival—and a number of new ones sponsored. Music includes some Iannis Xenakis spectacles at the Musée de Cluny; dance brings Merce Cunningham, the Netherlands Dance Theater and others; theater offers various projects by Robert Wilson at Royaumont; musical theater draws on French Radio, the new Opéra du Rhin and the Marseilles Opéra, and the plastic arts will be widely represented.

Wexford (Oct. 26-Nov. 5): Rare opera in a small Irish town. This year the program includes Janacek's "Káťa Kabanova" and Weber's "Oberon," both in English, and Bellini's "Il Pirata." (Wexford Opera Festival, Theatre Royal, Wexford, Ireland.)

seventh Bach Festival in this Tarn region of southern France offers cantatas and sonatas by the master in four different towns also: Gaillac, Aussenon and Castres—with the Gaucherie Kantorei and the Bach Collection of Stuttgart. (Maison du Tourism, 54 Avenue Massenet, 84400, France.)

Berlin (Sept. 19-Oct. 10): The usual massive program includes

Umbrian towns. (Casella Postale 341, 06100 Perugia, Italy.)

Barcelona (Sept. 25-Oct. 31): The 10th annual festival of the Jeunesse Musicales has a number of visiting orchestras, including the Vienna Philharmonic under Istvan Kertesz, and the programs will include a large number of works by contemporary

Spanish composers, particularly

PARIS: French Food With a View

By Naomi Barry

PARIS. May 29 (IHT).—Thomas Jefferson started it, employing Frenchmen to satisfy his epicurean standards. His matrons d'hôtel included Étienne Lemaire, Joseph Rayn and Adrian Petit. A man named Julian was a chef and Napoléon was garçon de cuisine.

John F. Kennedy had the benefit of two French chefs, René Verdon at the White House in Washington and Michel Dufrenne at the Little White House.

The Little White House during the Kennedy years was the Hotel Carlyle in New York, where the President kept a permanent suite. Dufrenne handled the needs of the suite as well as those of the hotel.

"It was the best kitchen you could imagine," reminisced Dufrenne. "Never mind the cost. The best icebox. The best workers. I changed the menu twice a day, every day."

Back in France

Dufrenne is back in his native France now, supervising the kitchens of le Toit de Paris and le Western at the Paris Hilton. The bright-eyed Auvergnat goes into a sputtering rage whenever a Frenchman automatically demeans American gastronomy.

What about such delights as oyster stew, corn chowder, chile con carne, green goddess dressing, shrimp jambalaya, soft shell crab, 21-ounce steak? Caesar salad, barbecued spare ribs? At the Hilton, Dufrenne reigns over the best of both worlds. Le Western on the lower ground floor of the hotel is a peasant à la Far West. Le Toit on the 10th floor is devoted to French cuisine, but emphasizing uncommon dishes in the traditional repertoire.

Spain Still Bans 'La Dolce Vita'

MADRID, May 29 (UPI)—The Spanish supreme court has upheld a Ministry of Information ruling prohibiting the showing in Spain of Federico Fellini's 12-year-old film "La Dolce Vita."

Cinema sources have said the ban was imposed because of passages in the film that were critical of the church and because it "displayed certain immoral acts without sufficiently condemning them."

A Spanish distributor had appealed to the supreme court after the Ministry of Information, which censors films, books and plays, turned down a 1969 request to show the film.

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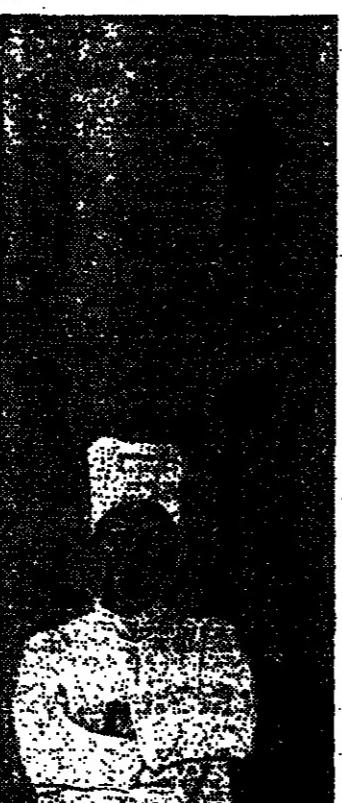
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One of Dufrenne's unusual themes is le pâté de l'oto rôti aux herbes, quaintly translated on the English menu as "roasted leg of lamb with herbs." The l'oto, or

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1445 Aitken	\$ 716 716	9	—	45 Col. Tire	\$ 454 454	4521	—	—	—	—	—
1445 Alcan	\$ 716 716	9	—	459 Canadian	\$ 518 495	516-17	—	—	—	—	—
1445 Alcoa	\$ 554 554	544-56	—	702 C Holiday	\$ 113 113	124	12	—	—	—	—
2213 Alfa Net	\$ 204 204	204	—	872 C Gruber	\$ 242 242	242	242	—	—	—	—
701 Algo Cent	\$ 11 105	105	—	1422 Com. Gas	\$ 179 179	184-19	—	—	—	—	—
1445 Alka Seltzer	\$ 145 145	145	—	480 Crush Int'l	\$ 29 29	54	51-54	—	—	—	—
4709 All Sugar	\$ 476 476	474-48	—	543 Cypress A	\$ 212 212	54	54	—	—	—	—
3280 Bank N.S.	\$ 524 524	524-56	—	1629 Cypress B	\$ 212 212	54	54	—	—	—	—
1212 Bell Canad.	\$ 429 429	431 431	—	7012 Dofasco	\$ 214 214	252-254	—	—	—	—	—
2439 Block Bros	\$ 355 355	360	—	775 DuPont	\$ 282 282	282-284	—	—	—	—	—
4725 Bowles Cor	\$ 185 185	179	—	3220 Dykes D.A.	\$ 152 152	15	154-16	—	—	—	—
4725 Bowles Cor	\$ 185 185	179	—	208 Enoco	\$ 63 63	674-76	—	—	—	—	—
3175 Burns Fds	\$ 143 143	14	—	209 Farrel	\$ 70 70	70	70	—	—	—	—
1617 Calgary	\$ 2,044 2,044	2,004-2,06	—	209 Fraser	\$ 132 132	132-142	—	—	—	—	—
400 Can Malt	\$ 35 35	28	—	210 Lubat	\$ 35 35	35	35	—	—	—	—
1200 C. Pacfics	\$ 1814 1814	1814-18	—	1116 Lont. Corn	\$ 31 31	58	58	—	—	—	—
11015 Can Petro	\$ 1878 1878	1878-19	—	1200 Lont. Corn	\$ 126 126	126	126	—	—	—	—
459 C. Cyclo	\$ 1782 1782	1782-178	—	1209 Lab Co-A	\$ 126 126	70	70	—	—	—	—
1760 C. Plyo	\$ 1724 1724	1724-17	—	1209 Lab Co-B	\$ 76 76	712-716	—	—	—	—	—
				1025 Lubat	\$ 45 45	425	415	—	—	—	—
				Total sales	\$ 2,075,583	shares					

**THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT OF IRAN
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TEHRAN REGIONAL WATER BOARD
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**LAE DAM AND MAZANDARAN IRRIGATION PROJECT
PREQUALIFICATION OF CONTRACTORS
FOR CIVIL ENGINEERING WORKS**

The Tehran Regional Water Board (Shareholders Company) intends to invite tenders in the middle of 1972 for the construction of Lae Dam and diversion works. The site of the works is located northeast of Tehran between 40 km. and 100 km. by road from the city.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development may provide a loan to finance the project.

The civil engineering works will be divided into two contracts as follows:

Lar Dam: 165 m. high embankment dam involving about 12 million cubic meters of fill, together with spillway, tunnel, irrigation water outlet tunnel and appurtenant works.

Lar Diversions Works: Diversions tunnels of 30 km. total length, two hydro-electric power stations of 74 MW and 66 MW installed capacity and other associated works.

Preliminary information and instructions for firms wishing to apply for prequalification to tender for one or both of the contracts are available on application from Sir Alexander Gibb & Partners - Organic, 87 Khiaban-e-Zadeh, Behjatalan, P.O. Box 727, Tehran, Iran or from Sir Alexander Gibb & Partners, Telford House, 14 Totwell Street, Westmister, London NW1 7QH, U.K. Applications will be accepted only from firms located in countries which are members of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and Switzerland. The instructions require that the particulars requested must be submitted by 15th July, 1972.

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on May 29, 1972

High Low Last Chg's		High Low Last Chg's		High Low Last Chg's							
2455 Guar. Trst	\$ 179 179	124	124	2092 Rand. Oils	\$ 179 179	172-174	—	—	—	—	—
1071 Gulf Gas	\$ 518 518	495	495	2102 Reichen	\$ 23 23	28	28	—	—	—	—
1073 Hawker	\$ 375 375	375	375	145 Scotts Corp	\$ 18 18	18	18	—	—	—	—
1073 Hawker	\$ 375 375	375	375	146 Shell Can	\$ 446 446	446	446	—	—	—	—
589 Huron Eri	\$ 21 21	20	20	1465 Simpson	\$ 274 274	274	274	—	—	—	—
589 Huron Eri	\$ 21 21	20	20	2094 Int. Metals	\$ 104 104	104	104	—	—	—	—
589 Huron Eri	\$ 21 21	20	20	2095 Kerr. Add.	\$ 1015 1015	104	104	—	—	—	—
				75 L. Linz	\$ 565 565	565	565	—	—	—	—
				2096 Liberator	\$ 104 104	104	104	—	—	—	—
				2097 Macdonald	\$ 145 145	145	145	—	—	—	—
				2098 Marten	\$ 135 135	135	135	—	—	—	—
				2099 McLean	\$ 405 405	405	405	—	—	—	—
				2100 McLean	\$ 145 145	145	145	—	—	—	—
				2101 McLean	\$ 104 104	104	104	—	—	—	—
				2102 McLean	\$ 104 104	104	104	—	—	—	—
				2103 McLean	\$ 104 104	104	104	—	—	—	—
				2104 McLean	\$ 104 104	104	104	—	—	—	—
				2105 McLean	\$ 104 104	104	104	—	—	—	—
				2106 McLean	\$ 104 104	104	104	—	—	—	—
				2107 McLean	\$ 104 104	104	104	—	—	—	—
				2108 McLean	\$ 104 104	104	104	—	—	—	—
				2109 McLean	\$ 104 104	104	104	—	—	—	—
				2110 McLean	\$ 104 104	104	104	—	—	—	—
				2111 McLean	\$ 104 104	104	104	—	—	—	—
				2112 McLean	\$ 104 104	104	104	—	—	—	—
				2113 McLean	\$ 104 104	104	104	—	—	—	—
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				2116 McLean	\$ 104 104	104	104	—	—	—	—
				2117 McLean	\$ 104 104	104	104	—	—	—	—
				2118 McLean	\$ 104 104	104	104	—	—	—	—
				2119 McLean	\$ 104 104	104	104	—	—	—	—
				2120 McLean	\$ 104 104	104	104	—	—	—	—
				2121 McLean	\$ 104 104	104	104	—	—	—	—
				2122 McLean	\$ 104 104	104	104	—	—	—	—
				2123 McLean	\$ 104 104	104	104	—	—	—	—
				2124 McLean	\$ 104 104	104	104	—	—	—	—
				2125 McLean	\$ 104 104	104	104	—	—	—	—
				2126 McLean	\$ 104 104	104	104	—	—	—	—
				2127 McLean	\$ 104 104	104	104	—</td			

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1972

FINANCE

Page 9

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Yakutomo, El Paso Eye Soviet Gas

Joint committee.

Petroperu Has Third Amazon Well

Tests described as "very preliminary" indicate that a third test well drilled in Peru's northeastern jungle is capable of producing 1,000 barrels a day, Petroperu, the state oil company, reports Carlos Gobbi, general manager of Petroperu, says the well "confirms the existence of petroleum in our Amazon area," although the well itself is not as good as had been expected. Earlier strikes nearby have produced flows of more than 2,000 barrels a day and more than 1,000 barrels a day. Petroperu has said.

Javelin Gets Check for Mill

The Newfoundland government has signed and proclaimed the legislation to take over the Canadian Javelin linerboard mill in Stephenville, Newfoundland. The government handed over a check for \$2.5 million as the first instalment for the takeover, an official says. The total purchase price is \$5 million, and the balance is to be paid within six months. The legislation also provides that Javelin could be paid any part of an additional \$3 million the company claims it invested in the project if Javelin can prove that the money was spent solely on the linerboard mill complex.

With Assist From Washington

Detroit Gains Ground in Mini-Model War

By Jerry M. Flint
CIT, May 29 (NYT)—
U.S. auto manufacturers are launching a counterattack from Washington against Japanese textile makers, say they have made a comprehensive business affiliation move as seen as part of the changes that the industry is undergoing following last year's negotiations with the United States on export controls. Details of the December yen revaluation.

With Assist From Washington

After years in which foreign manufacturers captured or made serious inroads in market after market in this country—steel, clothing, radios and the like—one industry has shown that its products, with effective government help, can hold its own against imports.

A serious threat to the jobs of hundreds of thousands of auto industry workers is being eased.

The rollback could help reduce the nation's trade deficit.

"Two years ago there wasn't any domestic subcontract," says a Ford executive. Now that the U.S. small cars are lower priced than the imports and the slightly larger compact models match the prices of the smaller imports, he says, the price advantage has moved to the Americans.

And more smaller U.S. cars are coming: Oldsmobile, of General Motors, will offer a compact model this fall. A year from September, Ford will introduce a tiny, low-priced Mustang model.

st Convertible Eurobond French Francs on Offer

By Carl Gewirtz

May 29 (CET)—The fledgling French market was broadened to include the announcement of a convertible debenture.

Danone, the milk producer specializing in yogurt, cream, will sell 100 million worth of Eurobonds at 5 1/4 percent interest.

The bonds will be converted into the company's common stock at a price of some 6 percent above the quota.

The Paris Bourse, when all terms are set,

will also be the first to issue from a French bank since early April, when the government sought to reverse the growth of its dollar holdings by limiting the market to French borrowers who spend the proceeds outside France (thus producing zero on the central bank's

a small part of the German issue will be spent in France. In addition, two French firms, including Lafarge which was expected to come to the market, will soon be issuing bonds in Eurofrancs. This is the first time that the government says one French banker.

A bond in Eurofrancs has no exchange-rate risk.

In the first four months of this year sales of foreign-made cars here totaled 483,000, trailing the 503,000 sales in the first four months of last year. Sales of U.S. built cars were up 5 percent to a total of 2.85 million.

But significantly, the big sellers among the imports are in trouble. Sales of Volkswagen, the biggest of the foreign car makers, in the last seven months are down 29 percent from the year before.

Toyota and Datsun, the No. 2 and No. 3 sellers among the imports, both from Japan, in January through April this year had combined total sales of 150,000 cars—just matching their sales for the 1971 period. But sales in the late spring have been declining for both and both have cut their projections for this year and are trying to slow the ships coming from Japan with more cargo.

The problems the import cars now face could snowball. For although sales are falling, the home factories in Germany and Japan are reluctant to stop shipping cars into the United States because they do not want to lay off their workers. So the cars pile up on the docks and in dealer lots.

With cars piling up, the dealers have begun heavy discounting and when that starts, dealers make less profit and spend less on service. Some quit the business because it is not as profitable, and that in turn accelerates the sales decline.

VW is confronted by "the greatest single challenge we will face." A small car from U.S. factories at our price and on loan of the President of the United States is also helping. A double whammy," says the president of Volkswagen of America.

The three U.S. companies introduced their small cars in 1970, but they came out later that year, and the GM small car was hurt by a lengthy strike immediately after its introduction.

But their sales have steadily picked up and those sales, combined with the government actions, apparently turned the tide.

These included lowering the amount of the price increase in U.S.-made cars; removing the 7 percent excise tax, which lowered the price of all cars, and devaluing the dollar, which raised the price of foreign-made cars.

The issue comes at a time when demand for Eurobonds convertible into common stock is running quite high. Of note is the relatively low conversion premium compared with that on dollar-denominated convertibles, which are running well over 10 percent.

The company's stock is currently trading at around 380 francs, compared with a high of 450 set early last year and a low of 303. Over the past five years, one analyst reports, the company's profits have averaged a 10 percent annual growth rate.

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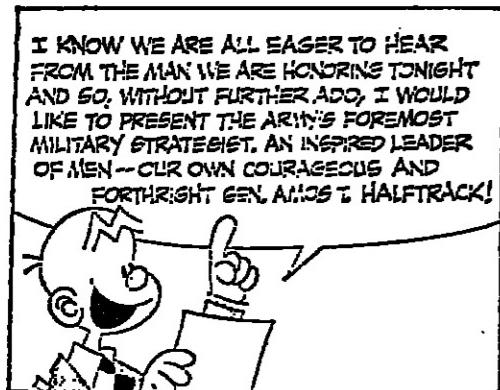
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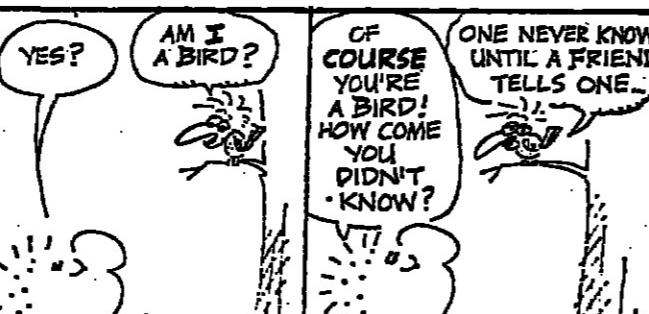
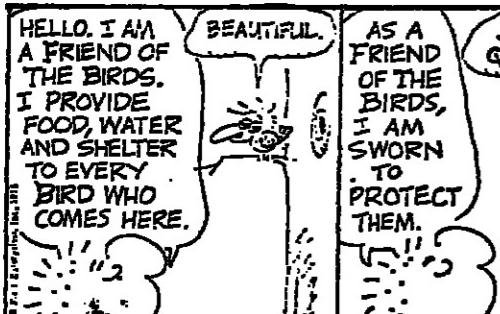
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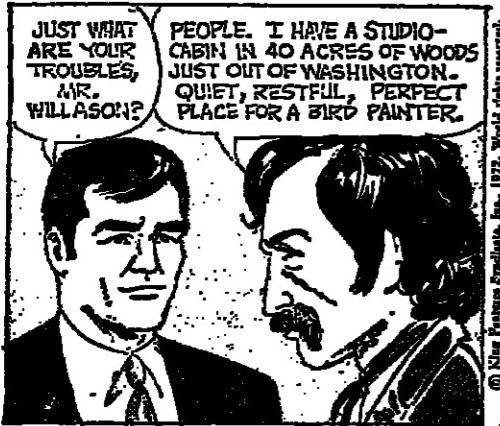
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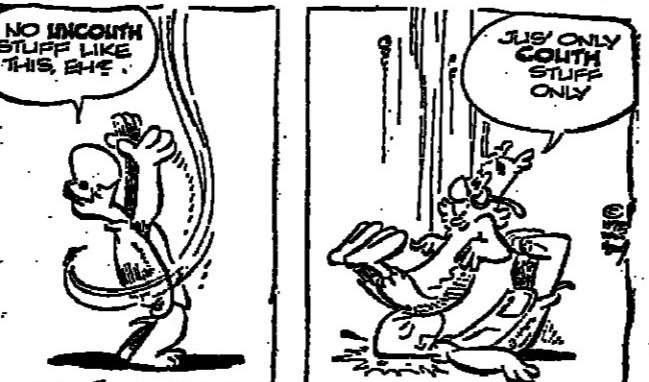
WIZARD of ID



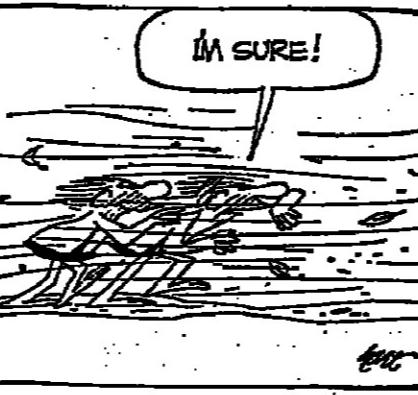
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed slam deal from a recent tournament in New York, one table reached an unsound contract of six notrump. It might have succeeded if the declarer had guessed to fitness in diamonds after using Blackwood. West had pre-empted in hearts (East led the heart jack) which made it likely that the diamond length was in East's hand. However the declarer did not judge the position correctly and was heavily defeated.

In the replay, North reached the excellent contract of six diamonds by the route shown in the

NORTH

♦ KJ
♦ A105
♦ 1093
♦ QJ1064

WEST

♦ 832
♦ KQ98763
♦ 7
♦ 72

EAST

♦ Q1095
♦ J4
♦ J862
♦ K53

SOUTH (D)

♦ A754
♦ 2
♦ AKQ54
♦ A98

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♠	1 ♥	2 ♦	Pass
3 ♠	Pass	3 ♦	Pass
3 ♠	Pass	4 N.T.	Pass
5 ♠	Pass	6 ♦	Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart king.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

G	O	M	P	A	I	D	O	N	E	B	I	T
C	O	M	P	A	I	D	O	N	E	B	I	T
D	O	M	P	A	I	D	O	N	E	B	I	T
E	L	S	P	A	I	D	O	N	E	B	I	T
F	E	L	S	P	A	I	D	O	N	E	B	I
G	E	L	S	P	A	I	D	O	N	E	B	I
H	E	L	S	P	A	I	D	O	N	E	B	I
I	E	L	S	P	A	I	D	O	N	E	B	I
J	E	L	S	P	A	I	D	O	N	E	B	I
K	E	L	S	P	A	I	D	O	N	E	B	I
L	E	L	S	P	A	I	D	O	N	E	B	I
M	E	L	S	P	A	I	D	O	N	E	B	I
N	E	L	S	P	A	I	D	O	N	E	B	I
O	E	L	S	P	A	I	D	O	N	E	B	I
P	E	L	S	P	A	I	D	O	N	E	B	I
Q	E	L	S	P	A	I	D	O	N	E	B	I
R	E	L	S	P	A	I	D	O	N	E	B	I
S	E	L	S	P	A	I	D	O	N	E	B	I
T	E	L	S	P	A	I	D	O	N	E	B	I
U	E	L	S	P	A	I	D	O	N	E	B	I
V	E	L	S	P	A	I	D	O	N	E	B	I
W	E	L	S	P	A	I	D	O	N	E	B	I
X	E	L	S	P	A	I	D	O	N	E	B	I
Y	E	L	S	P	A	I	D	O	N	E	B	I
Z	E	L	S	P	A	I	D	O	N	E	B	I

Having said this it must also be said that "The Stones of Summer" is not a flawless novel. And I think the reason is that the author does not yet know how to distribute the talents that are so obviously his. The book is divided into three sections. Easily the best is the first, which could have, and perhaps should have, been a book by itself. This section encompasses the brief visit of the 9-year-old Dawes Williams to the greyhound breeding farm of his grandfather. The boy picks up a great deal of incidental lore about greyhounds and their care, and he experiences to the full the individuality of his grandmother, his grandfather and of a wonderful eccentric who lives by herself, raises chickens and is the concern of the whole community. Finally, in a croquet game that is more than a game, the boy casts a shadow of things to come by crossing his grandfather who

THE STONES OF SUMMER

Books

By Dow Mossman Bobbs-Merrill. 552 pp. \$3.95.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

The single fact that emerges from a reading of "The Stones of Summer" is of Dow Mossman's considerable talent. He comes on in this first novel with the strength and quality one remembers from "The Natural" or Roth's "Goodbye, Columbus," although he works in an entirely different tradition. He has an endless supply of comic invention, a lyrical and sweet tone as natural to his writing as the song of a bird, and a way to use, manipulate and build on the tall tale that goes to the very heart of American writing. Exaggeration, hyperbole, inflated boasting are as much part of his substance as they were of the circuit storytellers out of the West in the 19th century—Mark Twain included.

He can convey without descriptive flourishes and through dialogue the atmosphere of a scene, even though the material of the dialogue may seem slightly removed from the atmosphere it generates. At the end of the novel, for example, Mr. Mossman's Dawes Williams is home trying to convince his father to let him have a hundred dollars so that he can clear out and live alone for a while. His father and mother, long suffering on their own account, have at this point decided, hell no, they won't. The boy insists; they stand firm. The talk proceeds through a series of amiable insults delivered by the boy and mocking parries by his father. Nevertheless, the feeling of injustice on both sides, of frustration and long-suffering grievances on the part of the boy and disappointment and irritation on the part of the parents builds up to the point where one expects house and inhabitants to be destroyed in one flash of hate. It's a virtuous interlude.

His dialogue has a personal imprint. It has the cadence, the colloquial feel of spoken speech, but it isn't really. It's just too witty, too sharp for the real thing. But this is one time where the substitute is better. Having said this it must also be said that "The Stones of Summer" is not a flawless novel. And I think the reason is that the author does not yet know how to distribute the talents that are so obviously his. The book is divided into three sections. Easily the best is the first, which could have, and perhaps should have, been a book by itself. This section encompasses the brief visit of the 9-year-old Dawes Williams to the greyhound breeding farm of his grandfather. The boy picks up a great deal of incidental lore about greyhounds and their care, and he experiences to the full the individuality of his grandmother, his grandfather and of a wonderful eccentric who lives by herself, raises chickens and is the concern of the whole community. Finally, in a croquet game that is more than a game, the boy casts a shadow of things to come by crossing his grandfather who

wants to teach him the ways of existence in his own fistful way. The difficult farm life and the kind of sometimes entails are through the interstices endless talk. What a

part two tells of Dawes' about to enter college around with three friends on they know not where they spend any number of practical jokes, individual animal spirits and unfeeling cruelty to adolescents. Dawes' middle of everything, able to hold his liquor getting the worst of yarning hinter and for turnouts turning and turnouts currents trying despite last escapade.

The trouble is that it and endless withism too long. The clever to say less about the book than about the ("This has become a dastardly century," one remarks). The bright to fade into tedium. Dawes starts to write adventures of his you including some that I left out of the first part, the novel loses its momentum.

It would be unfair, end on that negative cause for most of its cause. Mossman has written underdramatic warmth, a notable power. Let's that in telling this a Midwestern family as the eyes of a child—a man, he was taking off to polish an old show that it had cutting edge than no models. In fact, in the Mr. Mossman, it makes the newer patterns seem indeed.

Thomas Lask is a book for The New York Times

DENNIS THE MENACE



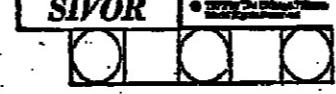
"SURE BOYS, YOU CAN HEAD THEM OFF IF THEY DO... BUT I DON'T THINK THEY'RE ABOUT TO STAMPEDE."

JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

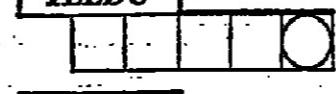
By HENRY ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SIVOR



TEEDU



YACENG



UNRATE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here.

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: LATCH BELIE SHAKEN MEMOIR

Answer: Might BE in the sale at the fur shop—"SA-B-E-L."

CROSSWORD

58	Hoofer's specialty in the 20's
1	Triton
4	Structural posts
10	Lays a lawn
14</td	

Allons! 1 Hit in 5 Innings**A's Blue Returns to Form**

By Tom Sander

out on a fast half that didn't go exactly what Blue wanted.

"I wanted the pitch to bring Allen to move away from him," Blue said, "but it didn't and he hit on through."

Though this was Blue's first start of the year, it wasn't his first appearance. He came on in the 1966 All-American Athlete's Association, and yesterday over the California Angels, the much-suspected Blue's first start showed the pitcher that last year when he learned the American League Cy Young Award.

Blue worked five innings and used only one walk, but one hit, a single by Dick Allen. Before a boy of 8 games, manager Dick Williams said he would allow Blue a few more, giving him 20 pitches.

Blue heard them, also. "That's when you just have to top your hat and keep on going," he said.

But as one fan said leaving the ball park, "Vida Blue is back, baby, so here we go. Everybody's gonna be better now."

Angels 4, Royals 2

Pitcher Clyde Wright hit his third major league homer and limited Kansas City to four hits before re-injuring an ankle in the seventh inning as the California Angels beat the Royals, 4-2. It was the first time this season that the Angels have won three straight.

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Monday

Stargell Bats Pirates to 2 Over Phillies

PITTSBURGH, May 29 (UPI). - WHITE Stargell hit a two-run homer to break open the first game and drove in the go-ahead run in the second game with a sacrifice fly, helping the Pittsburgh Pirates to sweep the Philadelphia Phillies, 7-3 and 4-2, today.

Stargell, who leads the Pirates in runs batted in with 30, slumped his ninth homer in the seventh inning of the opener following a walk to Roberto Clemente, giving the Pirates a 6-3 lead.

Second game, single came with two outs of extra inn.

National League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Western Division

Philadelphia

Atlanta

Baltimore

Cincinnati

Cubs

Chicago

Cubs

Art Buchwald

Commencement 1972

WASHINGTON. It's time for those enlightening, inspiring commencement speeches again. Most students are willing to sit through them just so they can get their diplomas. What isn't known is that what commencement speakers are saying and what they're thinking are quite different.

"My fellow graduates, it is indeed a great pleasure for me to be here on what is probably the most important day of your lives."

(If it weren't for this damn honorary degree, I could have been playing golf this afternoon.)

"I know these are troubled times for all of us. I am troubled, you are troubled, we are troubled, they are troubled. Everyone is troubled."

(I wish they wouldn't sit the cords in the first row with their legs sticking out of their gowns. It's hard to concentrate.)

The problem is not that we are troubled, but what we can do about it. Certainly we can throw your hands in the air and say, 'It's hopeless.' Or you can say, 'Give us your troubles and let us solve them for you.'

(I wonder if any of the wise services will ask for copies of my speech.)

"I would be the first one to admit that our generation has not succeeded in conquering the great issues of the day—pollution, poverty, racism, war and hunger."

(At least they know I've got humility.)

"But we have started the fight. You must pick up the weapons that we have left on the battlefield and continue the struggle. The journey of a thousand miles begins with one step."

Culture Ministers

PARIS. May 29 (Reuters).—Culture ministers from 32 countries will meet in Helsinki next month to discuss the preservation of Europe's cultural wealth. The conference, from June 19 to 23, is sponsored by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.



(Is it possible that the blonde sitting in the end seat just winked at me? Why, I'm old enough to be her father. But then again, she might be a graduate student.)

"We are different from all of God's other creatures in that we can do something about our environment. We can harness the sun's energy, we can control our waters with concrete, we can enrich the earth with chemicals."

(It could be my imagination, but half of those graduates out there look stoned.)

"But man also has the capacity to wreak havoc on the earth. And I might add, with a how towards woman's job, that woman has this capacity as well."

(I thought that would get a laugh. These kids don't have any sense of humor at all.)

"Each man must decide for himself, or herself, what path he or she will take. Will he or she pay homage to the sun or will he or she crawl into a cave and curse the darkness?"

(I bet no one has ever heard it put that way before.)

"I would be a fool to say that your diploma is a ticket to a better life. It is not what you hold in your hand, but what you hold in your head and your heart that will decide your destiny."

(By God, she winked at me again. And now she's smiling. Maybe she needs a job. I wonder if she takes shorthand?)

"Today is the first day of the rest of your life. Your parents and teachers have done all they can for you. It is now up to every one of you to carry the ball."

"We can't all get to the Super Bowl, but we can all play the game. We can't all win the World Series, but we can still swing at the ball. The important thing is not to be a spectator in the stands, but to go out on the field and fight for what you believe in."

(I wonder if Time magazine will pick that up?)

"So, in conclusion, I wish to say that if I had the choice of any time in history to live, I would choose now. And if I had any choice of graduating I would prefer to graduate in the class of 1972. To quote an old World War I song, 'Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag and smile, smile, smile...' Thank you."

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